The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,893—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 20
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These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 0
Second do.	2
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but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines. Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	3½ ,, ,,

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

Domestic occurrences: Each—Two Rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

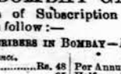
Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,021 Tons, on THURSDAY, 5th August, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,081 Tons, on TUESDAY, 10th August, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 7th August, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on MONDAY, 23rd August. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N. B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and bills of lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th August 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, *of each Month*, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	260	220	80
Port Said	240	200	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	360	145

(Including Wines / Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.
—— to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880.
—— to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

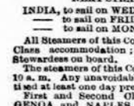
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
No. 3, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st July 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
VIA MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
BRANKSOME HALL	2100	700	R. Collin	11th Aug.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	200	J. Verril	21st Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	300	Jas Shaw	6th Sept.
RYDAL HALL	2100	400	O. Lloyd	To follow.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

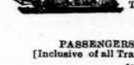
For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.



INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.
S. S. HISPANIA	James Laird	3260	400	21st Aug.
S. S. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2472	486	28th Aug.
S. S. SIDONIAN	David Kitchen	1235	200	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox	2245	424	,, ,,
S. S. INDIA	Geo A. Read	2289	500	,, ,,
S. S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	2005	400	,, ,,
S. S. OLYMPIA	John Craig	2260	424	,, ,,

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
,, ,,	Liverpool	,, 600
,, ,,	Marseilles and Genoa	,, 450
,, ,,	Naples	,, 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—One Rupee.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

CARTER'S SEEDS.

AS AGENTS TO CARTER & Co. we have JUST RECEIVED a large SUPPLY of their new Season's SEEDS in hermitically sealed fancy tin boxes. These are specially prepared to our Order, and are unquestionably far superior to any hitherto imported in this market, containing as they do standard varieties of highest excellence which will grow in any part of India. They are sold as under—

Vegetable Seeds, Rs. 5, Rs. 10 and Rs. 15.
Flower Seeds, Rs. 5, Rs. 10 and 15.

Garden Tools in great Variety and of superior Manufacture are always kept in stock.

Our Illustrated Catalogues can be had post free. Seeds in quantity are expected shortly.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, 29th July 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
(s) DECCAN	3449	550	W. B. Andrews	7th Aug.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	14th do.
(s) ZAMBESI	1431	370	A. Symons	21st do.
— TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	28th do.
(s) AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	4th Sept
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	11th do.
(s) KAISAR-I-HIND	4 23	700	R. Methven	18th do.
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breese	25th do.
(s) POONAH	3130	550	C. G. Perrins	2nd Oct.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	30th July.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	G. N. Hector	13th August.
NIZAM	2726	450	G. W. Brady	27th do.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	20th July.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	G. N. Hector	13th August
SIAM	3026	500	A. M. Adamson	27th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th July 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED,

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th March 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, JEDDA, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

THE Co.'s S. S. MEMFI, Captain B. Gelcich, will be despatched as above at noon on the 5th August, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wine and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, apply to

G. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 21, 1880.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. MACEDONIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL ESTATE TEA AGENCY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY EMPORIUM OF THE KIND IN INDIA.

INDIAN TEA SUPPLIERS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

M. H. MAJU & Co. have received on the 14th instant, at their Emporium, a large Consignment of New Season Crop TEA of 1880 from the celebrated and well known "Monsimbul" Garden in Kangra Valley. These Teas are pronounced to be the best in India, of excellent flavour, warranted pure and unadulterated.

THE REDUCTION OF PRICES.

In air-tight tin boxes of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.

Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 per lb.; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Extra Fine Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Combination, Re. 1-8; Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-6; Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-4.

Above 15 lbs. 2 annas less per lb. Wholesale in tin-lined half chests of 60 lbs. three annas less per lb.

Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1 per lb.; Congou, As. 14 per lb.; Bohea, As. 12 per lb.

CAUTION.—To detect fraud by Servants, Masters are requested to destroy Labels over the boxes. None are genuine without our two Stamps on two sides.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

M. H. MAJU & CO.
(M. H. Maju, late partner Morton & Co),
Elphinstone Circle, No. 4, Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s old premises.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£553,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£926,044
CLAIMS PAID	£3,740,587

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

F. MURAGLIA & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS and CONTRACTORS, Importers of Marble, Granites Cement, Tiles, Tarra Cotta and other material, for the Construction and Decoration of Buildings. Fountains, Flower Vases, Statues, edges, &c., for Gardens.

Special Designs, Illustrated Catalogues, Estimates and Rates supplied for the Construction and Decoration of Buildings and any other Architectural Work. Statues and Monuments of any kind.

Always on hand a large stock of Marble Works and Marble in Blocks and Slabs of several dimensions.

8, APOLLO BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

Now Ready,

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR AUGUST 1880.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ *Anna.*

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The Guide has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting doint can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Indus Valley State, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by mail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c :—

4 Boxes Lady's and children's boots and shoes.
50 Boxes Bar Soap.
5 cases coloured and fancy border handkerchiefs.
2 cases coloured prints.
3 ,, grey dhoties.
13 bales grey shirtings.
On account of the concerned—
P. & Co.
R
Bombay. } 13—1 case damaged cochineals.

Ex S.S. Aneona.

On account of Kursondass Mooljee—
1 case prints.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER BRAZIERS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by public auction at their rooms by order of Messrs. Melville and Co., and on account and at the risk of Kockabhoy Moorachund—

99 cases copper braziers, ex Rydal Hall.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th August 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TURKISH CRISIS.

REDUCED PRICE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY
BY
GRATTAN GEARY.

With a Map and Illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.

A few Copies left to be disposed of at reduced price. Rs. 6-8; Postage, Annas 8.

(*From the Russian "Golos."*)

The Author keeps strictly within the domain of fact; and, with great fairness, tells all he saw during his long journey over Asiatic Turkey. He does not exaggerate that which reflects discredit upon the Turks, nor does he withhold anything testifying in their favour.

* * * *

Mr. Geary directs the attention of his readers to the fact that Russia, having possessed herself of Kars, now actually occupies in Asiatic Turkey the strongest strategic position. At any time she chooses she can annihilate Turkish power in Mesopotamia and Syria.

* * * *

Mr. Geary states that the tribes inhabiting those parts foe extremely dissatisfied with the Turkish rule.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
or at the Booksellers.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED for the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 19th and 20th August.

For the Bank of Bengal,

G. W. MOULTRIE,
Bank of Bengal, Bombay, 4th August 1880. Agent.

MIDNIGHT MARCHES THROUGH PERSIA.

BY
R. M. BALLANTYNE.

Price, Rs. 7; by Post, Rs. 7-12.

COOPER & CO.,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET, from 15th August, a desirable BUNGALOW at Chowpatty, or at the foot of Malabar Hill next door to Mr. Barker. Rent only Rs. 60. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street, Fort,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE of RETAILING OPIUM and CHANDOL in the City and Cantonment of Ahmednagar during the unexpired portion of the year ending on the 31st July, 1881, will be SOLD by AUCTION at the Office of the Huzur Deputy Collector at Nagar, on MONDAY, the 16th August, 1880, at 12 noon.

2. Conditions of the sale can be learnt at the Collector's or Huzur Deputy Collector's Office at Nagar.

J. KING, Collector.

Ahmednagar, 31st July 1880.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held here on FRIDAY, the 13th August, 1880, at 3-30 o'clock p.m., when the Corporation will be asked to SANCTION PAYMENTS amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 22,31,715 from SURPLUS CASH BALANCE as recommended by the Town Council, and as per details submitted to the Members of the Corporation.

By Order of the Chairman,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 4th August 1880.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1880.

GIRGAUM AND MALABAR HILL, COMERCARRY, MAZAGON, AND PAREL, AND MAHIM AND CAMMATTEEPOORA WARDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER has THIS DAY ATTACHED his CERTIFICATE to the ASSESSMENT BOOKS for the Girgaum and Malabar Hill, Comercarry, Mazagon, and Parell and Mahim and Cammatteepoora Wards.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 4th August 1880.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Town Custom House on MONDAY, the 9th August, 1880, of SUNDRY UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS, consisting of Crates of Earthenware, Casks of Claret, Cases of Glassware, Champagne, Brandy, Oilmanstones, Wearing Apparel, Matches, Stationery, Umbrellas, Sample Patterns, Shoe Cards, Country and Persian Tobacco, Deck Chairs and other Miscellaneous Articles.

Sale to commence at 1 p. m.

A deposit of 25 per cent to be paid at the time of sale, which will be forfeited if the goods are not cleared within seven days.

A. C. TREVOR,
Collector of Customs.

Bombay Custom House, 30th July 1880.

MADON'S CODLIVER OIL EMULSION,

WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

THIS elegant Preparation possesses the combined Properties of CODLIVER OIL and LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, each of which is by itself a specific for WASTING DISEASES. It has been used with great advantage in cases of DEFECTIVE ASSIMILATION. It is employed in various forms of DYSPEPSIA, but chiefly in those Presumed to depend upon the DEBILITY of the STOMACH as in SCROFULA and PHTHISIS, and variety of other diseases dependent upon DEFECTIVE NUTRITION. It is also adapted to the treatment of RICKETS IN CHILDREN. It is PALATABLE and quite FREE from the DISGUSTING TASTE and SMELL of Codliver Oil; it is entirely MISSIBLE IN WATER, MILK or COFFEE, and it is taken by children and females without the least repugnance.

PLEASE ASK FOR MADON'S CODLIVER OIL EMULSION, &c.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-0.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTONS' HOTEL.—The Rooms are clean, airy and cool, the Proprietor most obliging and attentive, the food good and charges moderate. B. M. BRUCE, Colonel 23rd Regiment N. L. I.

WANTED, a Competent COMPOUNDER. Apply personally to TREACHER & Co., Limited Byculla.

WANTED, NEW or SECOND HAND BILLIARD TABLE, full size, complete. Apply to A. MERWANJEE, Proprietor, Lanowlie Hotel, Lanowlie.

A MANAGER (EUROPEAN) REQUIRED for a Bombay Export and Import Firm. Corresponding in English, German, and French, a thorough knowledge of produce and extensive business experience indispensable. First rate references required. Address Z. O., care of this paper.

MORTON & Co. have received at their EMPORIUM (THE FIRST AND ORIGINAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KIND) their year's SPRING DROP TEAS of some of the SELECT and WELL KNOWN PLANTATIONS in the KANGRA VALLEY, 24, CHURCH GATE STREET. SOLE AGENTS of HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED. POONA AGENTS :—Messrs. MORGAN and BALORISHNA.

FOR SALE, the celebrated DUMLOTE TEAS of Season 1880. Pekoe Souchong Re. 1-6 and Pekoe Mixture Re. 1-8 per lb. Apply to D. F. BATHA & Co., 36, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, FRESH CONSIGNMENT of GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE; in quarts Rs. 43-8 and in 2 dos. pints Rs. 47. To be had at EDULJEE BEJUNJI LAKDAVALA, 130, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

OFFICERS FOR THE FRONT can procure REVOLVERS at SOUNDY & Co.'s, BOMBAY.

FRESH BACON and BELLIES JUST RECEIVED. Price 10 Annas per pound cash. Hams 8 Annas per pound cash. CRAWFORD and Co.

TOYS! TOYS!!—JUST UNPACKED a LARGE SELECTION, also GAMES for OUT-DOOR and INDOOR, &c. BOLTON and Co.

NEAT VICTORIA and good-looking BAY ARAB HORSE FOR SALE. Apply X. Y. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

THE REGISTERED CHAMPION BILLIARD CUE, as used by all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., at 18, Marine Street.

MEDOC in LITRE and HALF LITRE BOTTLES, Rs. 16-8 per dozen qts, and Rs. 18-8 per two pts. CUTLER, PALMER and Co., Bombay.

FINEST OLD SCOTCH WHISKY FOR SALE at Rs. 24 per dozen. W. M. MACAULAY and Co., 24, Apollo Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other Information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

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	Cash Prices Per doz.
YELLOW SEAL SHERRY.—A pure light Spanish Wine, of fair quality and average price	Rs. 17 0
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AMONTILLADO.—A genuine "natural" Sherry of superior quality, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xeres Wines	,, 38 0

These Wines, selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ AGENCY, are deservedly acknowledged by connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

WATSON & CO.'S SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK OF WOOLLEN AND OTHER GOODS WILL COMMENCE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH INSTANT.

THE GOODS that will be offered FOR SALE will be plainly marked at the lowest Clearance Prices; and they will consist of—

Superfine Black Broad Cloth	at Rs. 3 per yard
Superfine Drab Broad Cloth	at Rs. 3 per yard
Superfine Olive Broad Cloth	at Rs. 2 per yard
West of England Mixed Venetian Cloth	at Rs. 6-8 per yd
West of England Silk Mixed Coatings	at Rs. 5 per yard
West of England Silk Mixed Coatings	at Rs. 7 per yard
West of England Cashmere Coatings	at Rs. 4 per yard
West of England Cashmere Coatings	at Rs. 5 per yard
Black Worsted Fancy Suiting	at Rs. 5 per yard
Black Worsted Fancy Coatings	at Rs. 7 per yard
West of England Fancy Angola Trowserings	at Rs. 2-8 per yd
West of England Fine Cashmere Trowserings	at Rs. 3 per yard
West of England Finest Black Dress Doeskin	at Rs. 4 per yard

HATS AND HOSIERY.

Gentlemen's Drab Dress Hats	from Rs. 2 each
,, Black Silk Dress Hats	,, Rs. 2 each
,, Felt Hats	,, Rs. 2 each
,, Coloured Scarves	,, Re. ½ each
,, Kid Gloves	,, Re. 1 each
,, White or Brown Cottton Socks	,, Rs. 5 per doz.
,, Merino and Lambswool long Stockings	,, Re. 1 per pair
,, Silk Socks, Coloured	,, Re. 1 8 per pair
,, Bathing Drawers	,, Re. ½ each

A FEW WATERPROOF CAPES TO BE SOLD AT HALF PRICE.

SEVERAL GOOD RAILWAY RUGS AT REDUCED PRICES.

WHITE DIAMOND MARSALAS.
WHITE CORDED MARSALAS.
WHITE DIAGONAL MARSALAS.
FANCY QUILTINGS, in great variety.
SPUN SILKS for Shirts.

Also, there will be a large Clearance of Remnants of every description of material. Superfine Black and Drab Broad Cloths; Black and Blue Coatings; Fancy 3-4 and 6-4 Tweeds; West of England and Scotch Trowserings, Coloured Alpacas, Valencias, Flannels and Serges.

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A SPLENDID STOCK in hand of the following Goods :—

Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Crystal, Half Hunting and Hunting Keyless Levers, full Jewelled, Chronometer balance, suitable for presentation.

Minute and Quarter Repeaters, Chronographs Independent Centre Seconds, Perpetual Calendars, Clock Watches, &c., of high class finish.

Ladies' Gold Watches Keyless Open Face, Half Hunting and Hunting, with beautifully engraved cases. Gentlemen's Silver Hunting and Open-faced Levers, in every style, an immense stock to select from. Ladies' Silver Watches in every new style. Keyless German Silver Railway, Shikar, and Campaign Watches.

An assortment of fine London finished Jewellery, consisting of Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, Necklets, Bracelets, &c., &c.

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NOW REMOVED TO RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET.
BOMBAY.

Dark Cambric Costumes, from	Rs. 15 to 25	Long Sealskin Jackets, from	Rs. 75 to 4
Navy Serge do. do.	,, 25 to 40	Do. Astrakan do. do.	,, 35 to 6
Thick Tweed do. do.	,, 25 to 50	W'm Ulsters do. do.	,, 15 to 2
Warm Home-spun do. do.	,, 20 to 45	Rain-coats do. do.	,, 14 to 1
Guernsey quilted do. do.	,, 35 to 60	Alpaca Cache Poussieres	,, 12 to 1
Norfolk travelling with extra Jackets	,, 45 to 75	Flemish Linen Dust Coats	,, 8 to 1
Warm Cashmere Dressing Gowns, lined flannel	,, 18 to 28	Dark Cambric Petticoats	,, 5 to 1
Warm Oxford Jackets, from	,, 15 to 30	Warm Petticoats	,, 8 to 3

Complete Outfits for Ladies and Children, ready for wear.

Flannel in different Colors.
Waterproof Sheeting.
Cotton and Merino Stockings.
Ladies' Undervests.
Tweed Hats.
Terai, Hats.
Fancy Rock Hats.
Sealskin Caps.
Alexandra Jackets.
Shawls.
Scotch Mauds.
Mufflers and Wrappers.
Blankets.
Bathing Gowns.
Towels.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Paper Collars and Cuffs.
White and Colored Handkerchiefs.
Neckties and Pichus.
Sponges.
Toilet Requisites.
Fitted Bags complete.
Boots and Shoes.
Folding Deck Chairs.
Ladies' Trunks.
Travelling Boxes.
Hat Boxes.
Solled Linen Bags.
Leather Purses.
Air Pillows.
Rezais [Indian Quilts].
Rug's Capes.
Silk Umbrellas.
Parasols.
Tin Baths.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes.
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COMMENCING AT 9 P. M.
ADMISSION BY REFRESHMENT TICKET, Re. 1.

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FOR THE
DEKKHAN.
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ABOUT 5,000 lbs. of SUPERIOR GERMAN QUARRY LITHO STONES, second hand, of various sizes; in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

The above are to be disposed of to make room for fresh material expected from England by the middle of next month.

For prices and other particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Bombay.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE,
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 7 annas,
,, 2 lbs. do. 13 do.
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THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THA

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4.

REUTER'S telegrams of yesterday do not report any great changes in any of the Home markets after the holidays. Consols have given way ¼ and are now quoted at 97¼. French Rentes are quoted at Fcs. 118¼ ex. coupon. Indian Government Securities are dearer again, Fours having advanced to 81 and Fours-and-a-half to 87⅞.

The market rate of discount remains unchanged at ½ per cent. below the Bank rate.

Oriental Bank shares have improved to the extent of £1, being now quoted at £19 10s. per share.

In the London General Produce markets, Mid. Plantation Ceylon Coffee is still quoted at 92s. per cwt., and Good Ordinary Native at 61s. 6d. per cwt. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil at £33 and Cochin at £38 per ton. Linseed is dull at 3d. per quarter decline. Rapeseed steady, and Wheat firm at a partial advance of 6d. per quarter.

The Manchester market for Piece Goods yesterday was steady at last Friday's rates.

In Liverpool the Cotton market opened firm after the holidays. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, of which 700 bales were Surats; prices both on the spot and also to arrive were unchanged.

The New York telegrams still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11 9-16 cents per lb. Futures for October delivery are ·04 cents per lb. cheaper and quoted at 10·56 cents. The decline in Cotton as yet is certainly very gradual, and seeing that the Liverpool stock will be decreasing week by week for the next two months, it is possible, if the present demand for Manchester goods in the East continues, that we have already seen the lowest. Mid.-Uplands at 6 13-16d. and Fair Dhollerah at 4 15-16d. per lb. are certainly not dear, if it were not that we have a six millions bale Crop to look forward to from America.

The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date came with those of the past two seasons as follows, viz. :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Two days' Receipt	3,000	500	400
Three „ „	4,000	1,800	1,500
Total since 1st Sept ...	4,875,600	4,429,700	4,224,100

Bar Silver in London yesterday was still quoted at 52 13-16d. per oz.

EXCHANGE opened firm this morning, but rates have been very irregular, as will be seen by our quotations given below for Bank Paper. Council Drafts will probably go well this week, and an average price of 1s. 8⅞d. per rupee will not be surprising. To-day's closing rates are as follows, viz. :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...	1s. 8 5-16 to 11-32d.	per Re.
„ 3 months' sight.		1s. 8 7-16 to 15-32d.	„
Credits 3	„	... 1s. 8 17-32d.	„
Documents 3	„	... 1s. 8 9-16d.	„
Francs 3	„	... 2·16½	„

On Calcutta there are buyers of demand drafts at Rs. 100¼. The quotation for 60 days' sight bills is still Rs. 99¼.

GOVERNMENT PAPER keeps steady at Rs. 96 for Fours and Rs. 104¾ for Fours-and a-half per cent.

SHARES.—The market has been firmer to-day; the values of both Press and Spinning shares have generally advanced, owing in great measure to the rain, which has fallen up-country, and saved Crops which, it was feared, would perish. Among Press Companies Forts have advanced Rs. 5), Mofussils Rs 15, and Prince of Wales to Rs. 750. Among Spinning shares, Bhownugers have advanced Rs. 25, Dhurrumseys Rs. 2½, Orientals Rs. 2½, and Sholapore Rs. 25 per share.

COTTON.—There has been nothing doing here to-day, and rates are quite unchanged. From the Berars accounts are more cheering respecting the future Crop prospects, but in Cutch rain is urgently wanted.

LINSEED is dull and neglected at Rs. 6-10 per cwt.

RAPESEED.—Supplies are scanty and buyers few at Rs. 6 per cwt.

WHEAT keeps firm at Rs. 31 to Rs. 32 per candy for White and Rs. 27 to Rs. 28 per candy for Red.

FREIGHTS.—There is still no improvement to report. The nominal rate via Canal to Liverpool is 20s. per ton and for the Adriatic and Mediterranean ports 30s. per ton (Freight paid here at par.) Sailing tonnage is quite neglected.

IMPORTS.—Piece Goods and Yarns keep steady but quiet. Metals are dull, as also is the market for Kerosine Oil.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	27,000	500	500	5 p. ct	695
Bank of Bengal.....	40,000	500	all	8 do	755
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	8 do	625xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do	132
Chart'd Bk. I. & C.....	40,000	20	all	6 do	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.....	40,000	28½	all	8 do	400
National Bank of India.	37,320	25	12½	5 do	106
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	275

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton.....	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,025
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	all	15 p.ct	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	12½	1,175
Apollo Press Co., (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	32	340
Bellary	625	1,000	1000	20 p. c	500
Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.....	600	500	all	50	440
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	130
Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	39
Colaba Press Co....	500	1,880	1,880	40	650
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co	800	300	all	12	300
East India Press Co....	700	1,000	1,000	100	1,010
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	5½	1,800
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	80	455
Sind Press Co.....	600	2,000	750	2	535
Mofussil Co.....	3,125	400	400	3	275
Prince of W. Press	120	....	1,500	75	750
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., ...	100	1,300	750	11½	1,220
Sassoon Press Co.....	375	500	500	25	375
Volkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	50	620

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 31st July 1880.

Open, 444 miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	37,201 0 0
Merchandize	45,952 0 0
Telegraph	474 0 0
Other Receipts	500 0 0
Total Rs.....	84,129 0 0

Corresponding week in July 1879.

Open, 444 miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	36,601 0 0
Merchandize	35,903 0 0
Telegraph	249 0 0
Other Receipts	200 0 0
Total Rs.....	70,123 0 0
Increase Rs.....	14,006 0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Ship North Riding, 1,389 tons, Captain J. Ward, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Steamer Henry Balckow, 639 tons, Captain R. C. Dixon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
4	Henry Bolckow (s).,	Dixon	Bussorah, July 12.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Clara	Cutler	Rotterdam.
	Cornedi	Lockhart	Dunkirk.
	Shahzada (s)	Burley	Calcutta.
	Glenburn	Hartwell	Calcutta.

The ship North Riding, Ward, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Punjaub, to F. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Lochness, to Calcutta.
Ship Enone, to Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—12 cases earthenware Soomar Veera, 100 casks beer Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Lombardy s—1 case printed books Hormusjee Sorabjee, 4 boxes gold bars (Rs 2,00,000) The Agra Bank, 1 case printed books Cooper and Co, 6 boxes gold bars and coins (Rs 2,58,000) The National Bank.

Gatana 30 cases matches Tyebally Sultanally, 200 casks whiting Kaderbhoy Currimbhoy ; 17 packages earthenware Dhunjee Jairaz.

Gulf of Suez s—20 cases matches Benn Ashley ann Co, 50 cases copper sheets, Melville and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Brankeom Hall s—100 cwts coir yarn Purmanundass Govindjee, 310 cwts myrabolams Hunraz Nurse, 910 cwts wheat Rusubally Allyraz, 800 cwts wheat Ruttonjee Mauckjee, 50 bales wool Runchordass Moorarjee, 10 bales cotton Ritchie Stewart and Co, 2 bales wool Vencanjee Trikumdass, 200 cwts myrabolams and 50 cwts gall Pemjee Kevul, 200 cwts myrabolams and 50 cwts gall Nemsee Peraj.

Macedonia s—600 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan s—5 cases P feathers Datardins Mowjee, 690 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers, 60 cwts horns Baboolbhoy Bhoja, 200 cwts horns Dawoodbhoy Hassum, 18 bales bides Dawood Hajee Sulleman 22½ cwts horns Hajee Sajun Lalljee, 1 bale cotton 1 bale wool 41 cwts chillies 3½ cwts corianderseed and 3½ cwts ginger Eswar Manockchand.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Albula s—1013½ cwts linseed and 1,726 poppyseed Sigg Sulzer and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Memfi s—100 bales cotton Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi s—6 cwts coffee Ralli Brothers, 100 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Deccan s—1,251 packages tobacco P and O S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda s—52 bales cotton Ramgopall Foolchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—50 bales cotton P and O S N Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 3rd August 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·629
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point..	76,7
Relative humidity of Air	908
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudless 0)	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	85·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m	76·4
General Direction of Wind*.....W, SW, SSW, S, SW, WSW, W, WSW, SW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	341
Fall of Rain*	0 30
Total fall during month	0·53
„ „ year	40 41
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th July..	0·04

*From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 5.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

124-80—Jefferson, B and D—Yusoojee Jivraj vs Mowjee Soondarjee—Hore, C and E—Part heard.

436-78—B Skipsey—Veerjee Hunsraj and others vs Hurjiwan Lilladhur—Smith and F.

[Before the]Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

693-79—Prescot and W—Vurjeevandaas Madhowdas and another vs Mahomed Alikhan Ibrahim—H W Payne—Part heard.

428-79—Hearn, C and L—Munchershaw Bezonjee vs the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S & W Co—Crawford and B.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MARRIOTT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

300-80—Macfarlane and G—Herbert Henry Paterson Cowper vs Cooverjee Sorabjee Nazir—Pestonjee K—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

675-79—Tyabjee and S—Kookibai vs Jamsetjee Hormusjee Francis—Khundeeao M—Part heard.

46-80—A F Turner, for paupers—Lilbai and another vs Thacker Pragjee Pudumsey and another—Balkrishna and B.

90-80—Muljee and B—Ahmedbhoy Jamalbhoy and others vs Currim Mahomed Jamal and others—Khundeeao M.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 3.

Arbuthnott, Captain, R A, on duty, from Kurrachee.

AUGUST 4.

Pedler, Col, 4th Regt H C, on leave from Jaulna.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 4.

Bloomfield, Major, Staff Corps, to rejoin to Nagpore.
Pedler, Col, 4th Regt, H C, to rejoin to Jaulna.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 31.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr P O'Kinealy, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surg-Maj O Barnett are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

The H n'ble L R Tottenham, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for 3 months.

The services of Lieut F W Snell, of the Bom S C, Offg Supdt of Police, Tavoy Dist, British Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, at his own request.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion in the 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, is made.

Duffadar Jhunda Singh, to be Jemadar, vice Jemadar Balwant Rao, invalided.

The recognition by the Govt of India of the appointment of the Mr S E Voigt as Actg Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Appointments.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B S C, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut John de Courcy Dashwood Meade, 89th Foot, attached to the [Queen's Own] Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, now Offg Sqdn Officer, 10th Bengal [The Duke of Cambridge's Own] Lancers,

Lieut D. W. Purdon, 105th Foot, a candidate for the Indian S C, placed at the disposal of the Govt of Madras, in view to his appointment to the S C of that Presidency, from the date of his arrival in India.

Col C. R. O. Evans, R. A., to the Brigade Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier-Genl, in succession to Maj-Genl J. E. Michell, C.B. R. A., who vacates on promtion.

Military Accounts Department—Surg Maj W Macrae, M B [Madras], Surg, 2nd Dist, Madras, to officiate as Examr of Medl and Fund Accounts, Madras, during the absence on furlough of Surg-Maj J. Murray, MD, until further orders.

Punjab Frontier Force, No, 2 [Derajat] Mountain Battery Lieut C. P. Triscott, R A, Offg 3rd Subn to be 3rd Subn.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieut-Col W G Cubitt, ve, S C, Wing Commdr and 2nd in Command 16th (The Lucknow) Regt of N I,—[m c] I for 1 year.

Lieut J C L Campbell, R E, Assist Engr, 1st P W D,—[m c] for 1 year.

Lieut R F Gartside-Tipping, S C, Sqdn Officer, 1st Bengal Cavy,—[m c] for 1 year.

Surg J Scully,—[m c] for 2 years.

First Class Apothecary John W K Patteson is transferred to the Pension establishment.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 28th Jany 1875, the names of the undermentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List, as specified :—

Maj-Genl F D Atkinson, B S C, is placed on the list of Lieut-Genls ; Col T F Wilson, CB, B S C, [Aide-de-Camp to the Queen], is placed on the list of Maj-Genls ; and Maj J H Lloyd, half-pay list, B m S C, is placed on the list of Lieut-Cols,—in consequence of the retirement from the service of Lieut-Genl G M Hill, B S C.

Brevet.—Subject to H M's Approval to be Major—Capt now Maj] Joseph George Thomson Carruthers, [Bengal Infy, in succession to Lieut-Genl G M Hill, B S C, retired.

Colonel's Allowances—Lieut-Col [Bt Col] Charles Frederick Hicks, B S C, is admitted to the Col's allowance.

Commissariat Department—In G G O No 333 of 1880, for "Sergeant and Offg Sub-Conductor John Robinson," read Sergeant and Offg Sub-Conductor John Winn.

Public Works Department.

Hony Lieut and Depy Asst Comsy Richards, to be Asst Comsy ; Conductor Mealin, to be Depy Asst Comsy ; and Sub-Conductor O'Farrell, to be Conductor, vice Hony Lieut and Assist Comsy A'Connell, pensioned.

Sub-Conductor Patrick Burke, Supernumerary, to be Sub-Conductor.

Sub-Conductor Quilter, to be Conductor, and Sergeant Willing [since pensioned], to be Sub-Conductor, vice Conductor T Hall pensioned.

To be Deputy Commissaries—Hony Lieut and Assist Comsy Lesmond, Supernumerary ; Hony Lieut and Assist Comsy Collins, Supernumerary ; Hony Lieut and Assist Comsy Davies Supernumerary ; Hony Lieut and Assist Comsy Modget, Supernumerary, and Hony Lieut and Assist Comsy Mole, from 1st Apl 1880, vice Hony Capt Depy Commy D Oliver, pensioned.

To be Assistant Commissary—Hony Lieut and Depy Assist Comsy Walshe, from 1st Apl 1880, vice Hony Capt and Depy Commy D Oliver, pensioned.

To be Deputy Assistant Commissaries—Conductor Keane and Conductor Murray, Supernumerary, from 1st Apl 1880, vice Hony Capt and Depy Commy D Oliver, pensioned.

To be Conductor—Sub-Conductor Hill. From 1st Apl 1880, vice Hony Capt and Depty Commy D Oliver, pensioned.

To be Sub-Conductor—Sergeant Chapman, from 1st Apl 1880, vice Hony Capt and Depy Commy D Oliver, pensioned.

In continuation of G G O, No. 401 of 1880, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, under the provision of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1880, subject to H M's approval:—

Lieut Col [Bt Col] John Bulkeley Thelwall, C B.

Sub Conductor David Fraser, Commt Dept, has been permitted to retire from the service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Appointments

Mr. G. Holland, to be a 4th Grade Officer in H. M's Indian Marine on probation, is posted to the I. G. S. Enterprize,

Mr. G. A. Higge, to be a 3rd Class Engr in H M's Indian Marine, on I robation, and is posted to the I. G. Hulk Koel.

Furlough and Leave.

Mr. C C. Hearsey, Actg 1st Grade Officer, I. G. S. Patrick Stewart, is granted 8 months' leave to Europe, without pay.

Mr. F M Barwick, 3rd Grade Officer, I. G. S. Hugh Rose, is granted 12 months' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. Hawkes, Assist Traffic Supdt, is transferred from the establishment under the Govt of Bengal to that under the Director-Genl of Railways.

The services of Maj S C Clarke, R E, Exec Engr, 1st Grade Railway Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent to the Gov-Genl for Beluchistan.

Mr B Parkes, Assist Engr, 1st Grade, temporarily employed under the orders of the Punjab Govt, is transferred permanently from the Railway Branch to the Punjab.

The services of the following officers of Royal Engrs, serving in the Railway Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Mily Dept for field service :—

Lieut-Col J G Lindsay, Supdtg Engr, 1st Class, temporary rank.

Lieut W W B Whitford, Exec Engr, 4th Grade.

Lieut C F Fuller, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, temporary rank.

Lieut W W Robinson, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, temporary rank,

Lieut G Davidson, Assist Engr, 1st Grade.

Lieut J Neville, Assist Engr, 1st Grade.

Lieut S A B Hickson, Assist Engr, 2nd Grade.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 4th August 1880.

1 The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions, viz :—

Lce Corpl E McGarry to be Corporal, Vols G W Fowler, S J Kees, and A J Brooks, to Lce Corpl, in C Company.

2 The undermentioned members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows, viz :—

No 1172 Vol A M Rose	to E Company.	
„ 1173 „ F E La Fresnais	to D	„
„ 1174 „ W Carter	to C	„

By Order,
W. M. TENNENT, Captain,
Actg. Adjt. B. V. R. C

GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE

CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines,

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK,
Agents in Bombay :
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the sale of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. Menist makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes ; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. Menist's Non-pressure Eye-glasses have a pring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure, or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "Duchesse" are all Achromatic, and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His Field, Marine and Opera Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. Menist has left instruments with Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. Menist's glasses, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames; and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent : EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

WALTON—August 3rd, at Poona, the wife of H. Izaak Walton, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HINDS—July 31st, at Bellary, the wife of A. S. Gore Hinds, District Engineer, of a son.

O'CALLAGHAN—July 29th, at Murree, the wife of F. L. O'Callaghan, of a son.

SCOTT—July 30th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. Scott, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HUTTON—HOYLE—June 26th, at Benares, Henry Lawrence Hutton, A. D. S. Police, to Aimee Ethel, daughter of H. C. Hoyle, E q, C. E.

ROBERTS—FRANCES—July 20th, at Jaloun, C. H. Roberts, to Nora Frances, of Orie.

DEATHS.

BRAYBROOKE—July 29th, at Sultanpur, Oudh, Bertram William, and Mabel Daisy, son and daughter of William and Mary Braybrooke, aged 6 years.

GRANT—July 29th, at Calcutta, Charles Grant, of Bannockburn, Darjeeling, aged 34.

WATSON—July 26th, at Peiwar Kotal, from typhoid fever, Surgeon G. Watson, M. D., 13th Bengal Lancers—aged 34 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1880.

THE Government of India has at length vouchsafed to make known the particulars, or, at all events a certain number of the particulars, relative to the disaster at Kushki Nakhud. Colonel St. John, writing from Kandahar on July 29th, informs the Government of India, in a despatch which came to General Phayre, *via* Chaman, of the circumstances under which the disaster occurred. There is no doubt that the Government knew, in greater or less detail, the facts which Colonel St. John's despatch sets forth, and upon which the Government has now at last founded a Press Commissioner's message of considerable interest, though it appears to suppress a good deal which the public has a full right to know. According to this account, General Burrows, who was then at Kushki Nakhud, was informed on the morning of the 27th by Colonel St. John that Ayub's advanced guard had occupied the military Maiwand some three miles distant. General Burrows immediately moved upon Maiwand. On the march he came upon the enemy's cavalry, which appeared to have been advancing from the direction of Haiderabad, on the Helmund, where the Afghan camp was situated, some ten miles above Girishk. The artillery and cavalry were evidently sent against Ayub's force, and engaged them at nine o'clock in the morning. Shortly afterwards the main body of Ayub's force appeared and formed in line of battle, seven regiments of cavalry being in the centre and three more in reserve, with 2,000 cavalry on the right, and 400 "mounted men" and 2,000 Ghazis and irregular infantry on the left, while other cavalry and irregulars were in reserve in rear of the wings. Five or six batteries of guns were distributed at intervals, and one of the batteries, it is said, was composed of breech-loaders. It would be interesting to know where this battery of breech-loaders was obtained by the Herat force. Ayub's whole army is set down at 12,000 men. The disposition of his troops afforded such a contrast to the total want of system generally observed by Afghans when they advance to give battle, that it seems to show that Ayub is possessed of unusual military skill, or that he is, as the Lahore paper suggests, prompted by Russian advisers. However that may be, the line of battle, formed as mentioned, was better posted than our men. The ground was slightly undulating. At 9 o'clock a. m. the fight began. Until one o'clock the action was confined to the artillery and the enemy's fire was so well sustained and directed that the superior quality of our guns failed, it is said, to compensate for their inferior numbers. This is really an euphuistic way of stating the fact that the enemy's artillery had decidedly the best of the encounter. The infantry then became engaged and the fire of our breech-loaders is stated to have told, but a vigorous charge of the Afghan cavalry against our left—presumably our left flank—and a charge of the Ghazis along the front caused the native infantry to fall back in confusion on the ill-fated 66th Regiment, and two guns were then lost. The formation of the British force being thus broken, the infantry retired slowly, General Burrows doing his best to rally them. It is not explained why the cavalry was not brought into action either to resist the cavalry charge directed against the front and flank of the infantry or to give the latter time to rally when it was first thrown into disorder. General Burrows had 500 cavalry of his own force under him and a 1,000 of the Wali's. The latter may have been possibly unwilling to fight, but it is not said that it was ordered to charge and refused to do so. So far as appears the cavalry took no share whatever in the action. The successful charge of Ayub's cavalry at once decided the issue, the *moral* of our troops having been no doubt greatly shaken by the result of the four hours' artillery engagement in the forenoon. The men appear to have fallen back and the battle was no longer contested, though there was some severe but unavailing resistance in enclosed ground, the disordered infantry being by this time quite cut off from the cavalry and artillery. Unfortunately, it is stated, that no efforts could turn the fugitives from the main road to Kandahar, but it is not easy to understand in what other direction retreat or flight was then practicable. There was a want of water on this road, and it is somewhat strangely stated that the majority of the casualties occurred from thirst and exhaustion. According to previous accounts the pursuit was continued for three or four miles, and it was stated that it then ceased. But Colonel St. John states that it was continued to within ten miles of Kandahar, but was, fortunately, not vigorous, and at seven o'clock the next morning the cavalry and artillery and a few infantry reached the banks of the Argandab. The list of the killed and wounded we have already learned, and the figures given by Colonel St. John add nothing to our information on that point.

It is easy to see that this account of the circumstances under which General Burrows's Brigade was defeated is by no means exhaustive. No explanation is given of the fact that Ayub's advanced guard had taken up a position within three miles of General Burrows's camp, before Colonel St. John himself had become aware that they had set out from Haiderabad in the direction of Kushki Nakhud. We are not told anything about the order of battle in which General Burrows drew up his force when preparing to attack Ayub's army which was so much superior to his own in numbers and artillery. We are left completely in the dark as to the reasons of the success of the Afghan cavalry in charging our line of battle, armed as it was with Martini-Henri and Snider rifles. It has hitherto been accepted as an axiom that cavalry charges against infantry armed with breech-loaders were altogether impossible. The fate of the French cuirassiers at Reichoffen has been regarded as conclusively demonstrating the impossibility of executing such a movement. And we are not told why the cavalry under General Burrows's command was not sent against Ayub's cavalry, why later on it did not effect a diversion and cover the retreat. It is mentioned that the enemy had the advantage of the ground, but in what precise manner this advantage contributed to the result, we are not informed. The giving way of the infantry is attributed to the vigorous advance of the enemy's cavalry, but the manner in which the native infantry regiments were broken up and thrown back on the 66th Regiment has not been made known. Were they in line, or in skirmishing order? The 66th Regiment, which was 520 strong, the 400 men were killed, a larger proportion than that of the regiments which were exposed to the shock of the charge and gave way, and were probably punished by the enemy's cavalry, an apparently inextricable circumstance. Upon all these points we hear nothing. The fact is undoubted that Colonel St. John's despatch was much fuller than the version of it which the Government of India has made public. It was a very long despatch and entered very minutely into particulars. There can be no question that Colonel St. John has given the fullest information to the Government as to the behaviour of the different regiments under fire, and the prospects of re-organizing the survivors and enabling them to take part in the defence of Kandahar. Many of the men may well have been considerably demoralised, and a good deal of energy will have to be shown by the officers in re-constituting the regiments. On the other hand, it is stated that 400 Martini-Henri and 700 Snider rifles were lost, and if this be a full account of the missing weapons, it is certain that the troops which escaped from the field did not throw away their arms in the flight. This speaks well for them, and it is but fair to give the men full credit for the soldier-like spirit of which the fact is evidence. The writer of the despatch has also informed the Government that preparations are being made in Kandahar for withstanding a siege. It appears that the Durani inhabitants of the city have been sent away ; a measure of precaution founded upon the precedent established by General Nott in the campaign of forty years ago, when the city was besieged by the confederated tribes. It seems that the unlucky Wali Shere Ali was present at the action, and at the time when this message was despatched was rendering active service in Kandahar to General Primrose. This help will be useful in view of the fact that a rising of the whole country was anticipated. But upon these interesting points as on so many others the Press Commissioner's account is wholly silent.

As we have said, then the information given us by the Government is incomplete. It is altogether too meagre to enable us to form any safe opinion as to the tactics of General Burrows at the battle of Kushki Nakhud. Whatever the judgment upon that point may ultimately be, there can be no two opinions as to the utter folly of the strategy which placed General Burrows and his Brigade in such a position To send a weak brigade 72 miles from its base through a hostile country, and to place that brigade on a river, its flanks entirely unprotected, its line of communications difficult, with the Helmand in front acting as a screen behind which the enemy could do as they liked, almost unknown to it seemed so monstrous in a theoretical point of view, that we felt assured that the Government had some certain information as to Ayub Khan's intentions, and that the advance had an entirely *political* object. We learnt on good authority that the orders came from the Government of India, and this strengthened our belief in the political nature of the manœuvre, which, we assumed, was based on information that Government alone possessed, and was presumably unattended with danger in a military point of view. Unless, indeed, for a political motion the advance could not be productive of good. The brigade was not strong enough to hold the line of the river ; nor, indeed, to watch it for more than a few miles. If the enemy crossed the river either above or below General Burrows's position, he must retire and unless his reconnaissance was uncommonly good, he was in continual danger of being cut off. Even supposing General Burrows to have gained a victory on the Helmund, it could not have been a decisive one, as he could hardly pursue with his weak force and long line of communications, and if the battle were at all stiffly contested he must have retired unless he had been immediately strengthened and supplied from Kandahar.

As a matter of fact the battle which was fought resultd in the decisive and crushing defeat of our troops, and that a battle was fough at all proves beyond question that there was no ground for supposing that the military danger incurred by sending a brigade so far afield would be obviated by any secret understanding with Ayub. General Primrose is naturally exposed to all the opprobrium justly attaching to so egregious a strategical blunder as that which has had so lamentable a result. But not only was the despatch of the force to Girishk ordered originally from Simla, but we are credibly informed that when, after the defection of Shere Ali's infantry, the General in command at Kandahar, proposed to withdraw the brigade he was prohibited from carrying out that intention, and was snubbed for making the suggestion. If this be so, and we learn from two good sources that there is no doubt of the fact, the public will insist on the responsibility being brought home to the department from which the order emanated, consigning one-half of General Primrose's force to inevitable destruction. As long as Shere Ali's contingent formed a part of the command under General Burrows, that officer was in a position to encounter the army under Ayub with something like a certainty of success. The defection of that force altered the whole aspect of affairs, and General Burrows should forthwith have been recalled to Kandahar.

THE new Bombay Brigade—consisting of the 78th Highlanders and the 13th and 15th Regiments Native Infantry—are after all to proceed by sea to Kurrachee. Yesterday Dr. Beatty, the Surgeon General, was in Bombay making arrangements for the medical staff of the Brigade. Colonel Thorin Thatcher is spoken of for the command.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 16.

ALTHOUGH the report of the Egyptian Commission of Liquidation has not yet been published, and indeed the Commission itself can hardly be said to have concluded its labours, the general results of its deliberations are sufficiently known, and the financial arrangements to which that country is henceforth to be subject have now taken their definite form. European control will remain as hitherto, to be represented by an Englishman and a Frenchman ; the heads of many of the Government departments will be Western Europeans ; and the mixed Tribunals will still sit to administer justice, although perhaps with a slightly modified constitution and jurisdiction. The latter point, indeed, is one of the few left unsettled, and the settlement of it will be attained by the regular course of diplomacy, not by means of the Commission at all, though the results of its labours may facilitate the decision to be arrived at. But what the Commission does decide will be binding on every interest concerned, and the unspeakable advantage is gained that the door is thus finally shut against litigation so far as the Egyptian Government and its finances are involved. I might add that among the other results of what has taken place is a change in the notions which had begun to be cherished here that Egypt was henceforth to be a sort of supplemental Paradise for Anglo-Indian officials. The appointments of General Marriott, Mr. Le Mesurier, Major Baring, Mr. Auckland Colvin, and so many others of proved efficiency had led to the belief, in which those here who knew most about Egypt shared, that an endless succession of able officials would be drafted off from the same quarter, gradually converting Egypt into a half dependency of England. Different ideas are now entertained. There will always probably be good openings for Anglo-Indians, but they will be comparatively few, and will not tend to increase either in number or in lucrativeness. For this two reasons may be given. First, "Egypt for the Egyptians" has become a popular cry, or at least the popular sentiment, since

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

THE DISASTER AT KUSHKI NAKHUD.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, AUG. 3.

THE following is from Colonel St. John (Political Officer), Kandahar, 29th July :—

General Burrows marched from Kushki Nakhud on the morning of the 27th, having heard from me that Ayub's advanced guard had occupied Maiwand, about three miles from the latter place. The enemy's cavalry appeared advancing from the direction of Hajderabad, their camp on the Helmund ten miles above Girishk. Our artillery and cavalry engaged them at 9 a. m., and shortly afterwards the whole force of the enemy appeared and formed line of battle : seven regiments of regulars in the centre, three others in reserve, about two thousand cavalry on the right, 400 mounted men and two thousand Ghazies and Irregular Infantry on the left, other cavalry and Irregulars in reserve, and five or six batteries of guns, including one of breech-loaders, distributed at intervals. Their estimated total force was twelve thousand. The ground was slightly undulating, the enemy being best posted. Till 1 p. m. the action was confined to artillery fire, which was so well sustained and directed by the enemy that our superior quality of armament failed to compensate for our inferior number of guns. After development of rifle fire our breechloaders told, but a vigorous advance of cavalry against our left and Ghazis along the front caused the native infantry to fall back in confusion on the sixty-sixth, abandoning two guns. The formation being lost, our infantry retreated slowly, and in spite of gallant efforts of General Burrows to rally them they were cut off from the cavalry and artillery. After severe fighting in inclosed ground, General Burrows succeeded in extricating the infantry, and brought them into the line of retreat. Unfortunately no efforts would turn the fugitives from the main road, waterless at this season. Thus the majority of casualties appear to have occurred from thirst and exhaustion. The enemy's pursuit continued to ten miles from Kandahar, but was not vigorous. The cavalry, artillery, and a few Infantry reached the banks of the Argandab, forty miles from the scene of action, at 7 a. m. Our estimated loss, killed and missing, is as follows :—

Royal Artillery	40 men.
Cavalry	60 ,,
Sappers	21 ,,
66th Foot	400 ,,
1st Regiment N. I.	350 ,,
30th Regiment N. I.	350 ,,
Total	1,261 ,,

OFFICERS KILLED OR MISSING.

Heath, Brigade Major.		Rayner	
Blackwood		Honeywood	66th
Osborne	R. H. A.	Barr	Foot.
Maclean		Chutt	
Henn, Royal Engineers.		Own, 3rd Cavalry.	
Galbraith		Hinde	1st Regt.
MacHeath		Wilsby	N. I.
Garratt	66th Foot.	Smith	
Cullen		Justice	30th Regt.
Roberts.		Cole	N. I.

WOUNDED.

Fowell, Royal Artillery.		Anderson	
Lynch	66th Foot.	Grant	1st N. I.
Preston		Iredell, 30th N. I.	

Provisions and ammunition are plentiful at Kandahar.

MARCH OF GENERAL ROBERTS UPON KANDAHAR.

SIMLA, AUG. 4.

A strong division of all arms under the command of General Roberts is prepared for an immediate march on Kandahar from Kabul.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE SITUATION AT KABUL.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 4.

KABUL, Aug. 3.—The city is full of Abdul Rahman's armed men. Some excitement prevails from an exaggerated account of the Kandahar news, it being currently reported that the Wali was defeated and had fallen back on Kandahar.

The general impression is said to have been hat the English intended to seize the Amir at the proposed durbar. During Mr. Griffin's private interview with him, Mir Butcha, as if apprehensive of treachery, had five thousand men concealed in the neighbouring gardens.

GENERAL ROBERTS ORDERED TO MARCH ON KANDAHAR.

Orders have been issued for the march of a division under General Roberts to the relief of Kandahar. The 60th, 72nd, and 92nd Regiments, 9th Lancers, 6-8 R. A., and No. 2 Mountain Battery are going to march on the 7th inst. The retirement from Kabul will then follow, as it is not considered expedient to prolong our occupation in face of the possibility of fresh complications if the troops remain in the neighbourhood of Kabul.

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 4.

There is no information of importance from Kandahar beyond that supplied by the Bombay Government. A message from Kabul, dated the 2nd instant, says that General Stewart, General Roberts, and Mr. Lepel Griffin returned today from Kila Hajee. The Amir remains for the present with his troops at Akserai. The city people had an idea that we meant to seize Abdul, but they are now convinced of the sincerity of our intentions. Many armed men flock into the city while shopkeepers also carry arms. Amir's soldiers are seen in the neighbourhood of Sherpur, but beyond taunting a Pathan sepoy with serving an infidel they have been well behaved.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT.

MADRAS, AUG. 4.

Reliable information reaches Madras that the policy of General Primrose and General Burrows was directly dictated by the Government of India. General Warre disapproved, but his objection was overruled by Sir F. Haines.

THE REINFORCEMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, AUG 4.

The first detachment of the 2-11th regiment reached Sibi on the 26th July, and left on the following night by cart train for Quetta. The 1st Madras Cavalry left Sibi on 25th for Kandahar. The 9th and 24th N. I. were in the Bolan on the 27th. Two detachments of the 4th Rifles and the 28th N. I. had arrived in Kandahar on the 27th July. The M-I has been passed by the doctor for the front. It is to be a depot battery for training new men and new horses. A correspondent of the Kurrachee *Civil and Military Gazette* says, this is a very poor service to be placed upon, and will go much against the grain of both officers and men.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 4, 4-30 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8 5-16d., received 23 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 30 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52½d. per ounce, market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 81 ; Four-and-a-half ditto, 88.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUG. 4.

The inquest on Captain Mahomed Hussain was completed yesterday. The Coroner severely condemned the South Indian Railway Company for their negligence and for the way in which they had conducted the case. He also condemned the Municipality for failing to compel the company to erect a crossing and gates. The jury attribute the accident to a want of precaution for the safety of the public on the part of the company, and call the attention of the Government to the unsafe manner in which the train service is worked between Egmore and Beach.

THE RAILWAY FRACAS CASE.

In the railway *fracas* case, Mr. Henry has instructed his solicitors to sue the railway company for damages.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

MR. GLADSTONE'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, AUG. 4.

Mr. Gladstone is progressing favourably, and the fever is diminishing.

LONDON, AUG. 4, 11 A. M.

Mr. Gladstone has passed another good night, and the fever and congestion of the lungs have disappeared.

REJECTION OF THE IRISH COMPENSATION BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

After two days' debate, the House of Lords last night threw out the Irish Compensation Disturbance Bill, on the second reading, by 282 to 51.

PRESENTATION OF A COLLECTIVE NOTE TO THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 3.

The Ambassadors of the Great Powers have presented a Collective Note to the Porte concerning the Montenegrin frontier.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUG. 3.

Negotiations have been opened between the Chinese Minister and the Russian Government.

PURCHASE OF AMMUNITION BY PERSIA.

VIENNA, AUG. 3.

The Persian Government has purchased cartridges of the Austrian Government to the value of £40,000.

LONDON, AUG. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81
4 per cent. do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	118½ ex. con.
Bar Silver	52 13-16d.

The Manchester market has been steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6s. 11d.
8½ lbs. do.	7s. 3d.
40's Mule Twist	0s. 11d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£19½

Arrivals—Loraine and Franconia.
Departure—Clan Gordon.

We are compelled to hold over a considerable portion of our report of the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, owing to pressure on our space and the length of the report, the remaining part of which will appear in to-morrow's issue.

We publish this morning a telegram which contains certain details of the battle at Khuski-Nakhud. The Government has received a despatch from the Chief Political Officer at Kandahar (Colonel, St. John) R. E., dated 29th July, 1880, and forwarded, bearing by a messenger to Chaman and from thence *viâ* Killa Abdoola to Quetta to General Phayre, who wired the news to Poona, date 2nd August 1880, 6 p.m. It is said that preparations were being made in Kandahar for a siege, and the Durani inhabitants had been sent away from the city. Ammunition and provisions are reported plentiful. The Wali was present during the action and was rendering active assistance in Kandahar. A rising of the whole country is anticipated.

THE Superintendent of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home writes to us to acknowledge the receipt of ten rupees and a parcel containing five pairs of trousers and two coats kindly sent by "X. Y. Z." for the crew of the wrecked barque Mahableshwar.

GENERAL WRIGHT, C. B., commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, although much better, is still unwell from a sprain in the ankle he received while playing polo, his pony having fallen with him.

GREAT efforts are being made to render the Native Industrial Art Exhibition a success. The committee have asked all the governors and lieutenant-governors to be vice-patrons, and have invited a score or so of corresponding members all over the country. It is not unlikely, we are told, that the exhibition will be held not exclusively at Simla, but at the Presidency towns.

IT will be remembered that Mr. Justice Bayley, the presiding Commissioner in Insolvency, adjourned the discharge of Mr. Walter Lang, of the late firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., for six months, with protection. The period having expired, Mr. Lang appeared at a sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court before Mr. Justice Marriott yesterday, and was granted his discharge.

THE Bombay Bank held its annual meeting yesterday under the presidency of Mr. J. Thorburn. The chairman, in the course of a long speech, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the better condition of trade in India and expressed a hope that more prosperous years are in store for the country. He entered at length into an explanation of the Bank's position and touched upon the principal features in the report. Speaking of the actions in which the Bank is interested, and which are pending in the law courts, he gave utterance to a hope that the cases would be concluded favourably for the Bank. The motion for the adoption having been seconded, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee enquired whether the suggestions made by Mr. Payne at the last annual meeting had been carried out. The chairman replied that the matter had been laid before the Government of India, but no reply had as yet been received. The motion was then put and carried unanimously. Messrs. James Thorburn and J. E. Sassoon were re-elected to the board of directors, and the subsequent business of the meeting included the passing of a vote of thanks to the directors and officers of the Bank for their services during the year. Want of space compels us to hold over our report of the speeches for a day.

A NATIVE correspondent writes to a Calcutta paper, complaining of the conduct of the police in the Shahpore murder case. His concluding sentence is worth preserving :—"Let us hope the local Government will take the case *sub-judice*, and see that every thing is *in statu quo*."

REGARDING the appointment of Commander-in-Chief in India, the *Englishman* writes :—The most likely candidates at present in the field seem to be Sir Neville Chamberlain, Sir Donald Stewart, and Sir Frederick Roberts. Of the three, Sir Donald Stewart would probably have the best chance ; though we are not sure that, if the Army Commission's recommendations are carried out, he would accept the appointment, shorn, as it would be, of the seat in the Executive Council.

THE Marine Survey Department has published a chart of Port Mouat, West Coast of the Andamans, which also embraces a plan of the approaches to the port, compiled from surveys recently executed by Mr. F. W. Allen, commanding the Indian Government schooner Constance. This sheet is an interesting one, as little or nothing has hitherto been known of what would appear to be an important bay and excellent anchorage.

WE are once more told that the Rampa rebellion is "coming to an end." A correspondent writing from Rajahmundry, under date the 28th ultimo, says :—"The Commander-in-Chief of the Rampa Rebels, General Thummish Thoray Garoo, has been shot, and all the trouble he has been giving our army here has thus come to an end. Since Thummish Thoray Garoo's death a rumour is gaining credence that the division operating against the rebels will be broken up and return to the stations from which the regiments were drawn."

THE ship Dundee has been abandoned on account of fire on board. The crew were picked up and landed at Rio Janeiro. The Dundee was an iron ship of 1,260 tons. She left the Scotch port whose name she bore at the end of May with a cargo of coals for Bombay.

THE *Indian Daily News* asks the Telegraph Department to explain why, although the Press Commissioner's telegrams are invariably despatched from Simla in the evening, they just as invariably require from five to seven hours to reach Calcutta.

SOME questions interesting to the railway travelling public generally are raised by a Madras paper, *re* the recent *fracas* on the Madras line. Our contemporary points out one or two rules of the company, which appear to require amendment. One rule provides that "European, Eurasian and native female servants are allowed to accompany their mistresses in a first class carriage on payment of second class fare, and in a second class carriage on payment of third class fare." Now, the *Athenæum* remarks, this rule is very well in its way, but it must be admitted that there are circumstances under which it might well be modified, or where the railway authorities might make some arrangement by which the carrying out of the rule would not interfere with the comfort or convenience of other passengers. In this particular case, the native ayahs were allowed to travel in a first class compartment on payment of second class fare for the convenience of Mr. Kaye's family ; and it is only reasonable to expect that Mr. Kaye would have taken them into his compartment where their services would be required, instead of sending them into a compartment which was occupied by two gentlemen, and in which their room would have been preferable to their company. Another rule to which attention is directed is the following :—"A ladies' compartment will be reserved in any of the trains without extra charge, *by giving forty eight hours' notice* to the Traffic Manager at the Central Station, Madras." It would manifestly often be impossible, or inconvenient, to comply with this rule. The railway company would surely not be putting themselves to any enormous expense by attaching a reserved carriage for ladies to each mail train, as we believe is done on the G. I. P. line. If this arrangement had been made on the Madras Railway, Mrs. Kaye and her female companions would have been separately accommodated, and the altercation would not have taken place.

DURING the week before the departure of the last mail a trial took place which is not recorded in the law reports of the newspapers. Mr. Gladstone (with others his colleagues) was delivered into custody, was tried by a jury before Sir Frederick Pollock, and, after examination had, was acquitted. Such is the bare statement of the facts ; to the outer world they are disguised by various fictions. Where Mr. Gladstone "doubled" the parts of Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer a multitude of minor offices and functions fell to his lot *de facto*. Thus he holds the post of Master and Worker of the Mint, and thus he becomes liable to the judicial proceeding known as the "trial of the pyx." The pyx (which, by the by, is only the Greek way of spelling *box*) meant of old the holy casket containing the consecrated Host ; some etymologists even tell us that the word survives, though transformed, and that the vulgar-seeming phrase, "Please the pigs" is really a devout reference to the *saint ciboire*. Now it means, in Mint language, a certain iron safe in which specimen pieces from each batch of gold and silver coinage are placed. On a set day the Lord Chancellor summons a jury of goldsmiths ; he charges them with the assay of the pieces in the pyx ; and pending the result he delivers into their custody all the officers of the Mint. From 1299 A. D. no precedent exists for the punishment of the Queens's coiners when they fail of their duty. The pyx-pieces have always been of true weight and goodness, the coiners have always been acquitted. Fortunately the result was as happy as usual, and the Master of the Mint is safe for another year.

THE Court of Arches recently devoted its energies to the reconciliation of an offended maiden lady with her parish clergyman. Miss Andrews, of Dengie, near Maldon, Essex, and the Rev. E. J. Warmington, rector of that parish, had differed about the conduct of the Sunday school. A rude message from the clergyman, made ruder in its transmission by the sexton, was answered by a "cut" on the part of the lady ; and an attempted apology ended in mutual recriminations. "Hinc illæ lacrymæ." On the following Sunday Mr. Warmington put forth all the terrors of his priestly authority to punish the slight shown to himself. After reading the rubric against persons coming to the Sacrament in an uncharitable frame of mind, which was made more pointed by the substitution of the feminine for the masculine gender, he announced that "it was his painful duty to call and advertise a person whom he believed to be present that she should not presume to come to the Lord's table." Miss Andrews nevertheless presumed, and was accordingly passed over in the administration of the Communion. Miss Andrews thereupon instituted a suit under the Church Discipline Act. Very eminent counsel were employed on either side ; abundant evidence was given on both parties had lost their tempers and ultimately there was a becoming, though tardy, interchange of apologies. There is no general moral that we know of to be drawn from the story, except the rather old one that it is a pity that everybody is not wise and charitable and full of self-control. There is a more particular remark to be made ; that perhaps the world will some day come to think it strange that admission to the most sacred of religious rites could be the matter of a law-suit, and could be made com pulsory.

Apropos of an important social question recently before the public, "T. T." writes :—I was travelling the other day in a first-class carriage where some gentlemen with newspapers in hand were discussing the deceased wife's sister question. With the exception of one of the party, who admitted that his wife was the only girl that her mother had produced, they were all agreed that it was preposterous that any widower should be denied the right to marry his sister-in-law. Some one then hesitatingly put the question, "How about a woman marrying a deceased husband's brother—is that forbidden too ?" "Why, yes ; at least I apprehend so," stammered another ; and all seemed to be agreed that though the question was one of startling novelty, there could be little doubt that it must be answered in the affirmative.

THE following is a list of the new ships building for the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company :—

Name.	Material.	Tonnage.	Horse-power.	Builder.
Rosetta	Iron	3,500	700	Harland and Wolff, Belfast.
Shannon	Steel	4,300	750	
Brindisi	Iron	3,800	550	Doxford & Co., Sunderland.
Rome	Iron	4,800	850	Caird & Co., Greenock.
Carthage	Iron	4,800	850	
Clyde	Steel	4,100	750	Denny & Co., Dumbarton.
Ganges	Steel	4,100	750	The Barrow Shipbuilding Co., Barrow-in-Furness.
Sutlej	Steel	4,100	750	

13,300

Launched last autumn.—

Ancona	Tons	3,681	600 H.P.
Verona	,,	3,065	600 ,,

This year.—

Ravenna	Tons	3,850	700 H.P.
Rohilla	,,	3,500	700 ,,

The Rosetta is expected in London about the middle of next month. The Brindisi is promised for November, and the remaining orders are deliverable in from twelve to eighteen months.

MARRIAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Two brothers, say "Tom" and "Harry," married two sisters, "Helen" and "Mary," (which is legal). Unfortunately poor "Tom" died ; few months after "Mary" dies. The query is, can any legal objection be made if the widowed (brother-in-law) "Henry" married his widowed sister-in-law "Helen"? Will any of the readers of the *Gazette* favour me with a reply through its columns, for which I shall be

THANKFUL?

P.S.—The "sacred law" admits a brother marrying his brother's widow. T.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Bombay Volunteers Apollo Bunder, this evening (weather permitting).
Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Henry Balckow (s), from Bussorah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Clara, to Rotterdam ; Cronstadt, Dunkirk ; Shahzada (s), Calcutta ; Glenburn, Calcutta.

BAND AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting) :—

March	Swiss Girl and Boy		J. Schmuck.
Overture	Banditen Streiche		Suppé.
Selection	Nabucodonosor		Verdi.
Waltz	Jungherren Tanze		Gung'l.
Quadrille	Minstrel's Song-s		Kuhner.
Galop	Von Haus Zu Haus		Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9 :—

March	Marien		Masshke.
Overture	Geisterkonig		Adam.
Am Meer			Schubert.
Waltz	Boccaccio		Strauss.
Potpouri	English		Latta.
Quadrille	Bouffee Parisien		Kromser.
The Evening Stars			Pasca.
Waltz	Ton Blumen		Faust.
Gute Nacht			Abt.
Polka	Nimm Sie hin		Strauss.

THE ROOKMINIBAI DISPENSARY AT CALLIAN.—During the month of July last, 556 patients were treated in this charitable institution, of whom 497 were new admissions (including four indoor patients), of which 354 were cured, 98 absented, and 103 are still under treatment. This includes 59 remaining from last month.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Nacoda's Tank, Esplanade, on view of the body of a Hindoo mendicant, name unknown. The following verdict was recorded :—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in the Nacoda's Tank."

A WARNING TO POLICEMEN.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Essoo bin Arjoon and Venayek Ramchundra, police constables, were convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of neglecting their duties as members of the Bombay police. The prisoners, it appears, suppressed a case of defacing a coin and attempting to pass the same. The matter was brought to their notice, and they declined to bring it before their superior officer in consequence of their having received an illegal gratification. They were each sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—At a sitting of the court before Mr. Justice Marriott yesterday, the undermentioned insolvents obtained their discharges :—Sorabjee Jamsetjee Mistree, an English writer, Rs. 722. Babajee Ramjee, a labourer, Rs. 581. Hajee Sulleman Esmail, a general merchant, Rs. 887. David Devlin, a guard, G. I. P. Railway, Rs. 1,856. Goolam Hoosein Ruszoolbhoy, a lock repairer, Rs. 1,282. Henry James Chatten, assistant station master G. I. P. Railway, Rs. 1,605. Mascoo Khamissa, Rs. 577. Mehmon Tyeb Arbi, a hawker, Rs. 2,218. Varjeevandas Dayabhoy, Rs. 1,144. Vonayek Wasudeo, a clerk, Rs. 5,195.

WEATHER REPORTS.—AUGUST 4.

CANNANORE, 4-32 p.m.—Weather overcast ; wind W. Fall of rain 1 inch, 70 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather overcast ; wind S. W. 5 ; thermometer 76·7 ; barometer 29·800. Fall of rain 61 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p.m.—Weather overcast ; wind W. E. ; thermometer 79·5 ; barometer 29·828. Fall of rain 27 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-20 p.m.—Weather fine ; wind S. W. ; thermometer 92 ; barometer 29·77.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy ; wind S. W. ; thermometer 80. Fall of rain 66 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade, Byculla.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered...	40	11	42	58	35	95
Aug. 3 Tuesday	0	30	....		....	
4 Wednesday	....		0	88	0	16
Total	40	41	43	46	36	11
Total Fall, Aug. 4, 1879..	36	45	45	5	*	

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. and Esplanade up to 6 a. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

* No rainfall registered last year ; registration commenced this year from June 23.

SIMLA, July 30.—The changes of pressure are chiefly local. There has been a rise in the Punjab and one of between 0·1 and 0·2 at Patna, Roorkee, and Meerut and a fall of about 0·05 at Allahabad and Bareily and 0·02 at Lucknow, indicating the formation of a barometric depression across Oudh with a high barometric gradient to the south-west. This is probably connected with the fall of rain, in some cases pretty heavy, which is reported from most parts of the North West Provinces. Allahabad has 1·3 inches, Aligarh 1·2 inches, Benares, Mutira, and Mussoorie 1 inch, Roorkee 2 inch, and Benares and Cawnpore 0·4 tenths. In Bengal also rain is very general, being reported from all stations except Cuttack. In the Punjab, Umballa has 3-tenths, Delhi 2-tenths, Rawalpindi 8-tenths, Simla 8-tenths. From Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, and Berar no rain, excepting a slight fall of 1-tenth at Morar. In Bombay also there has been no rain of importance ; and in Madras 2-tenths at Vizagapatam, ¼ inch at Salem, and 8 cents at Madras.—HENRY F. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—AUG. 4.

EXAMINATION OF THE PROPRIETOR OF THE GAIETY THEATRE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE MARMOTT.)
RE SUBLIMAN LATIFF.

MR. FARRAN, instructed by Messrs. Cragie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the Official Assignee, and prayed the Court to grant an order directing Mr. Coverjee Sorabjee Nazir to pay to the Official Assignee the sum of Rs. 435-9-7, being balance of the payment, which it is asserted is due under the contract Mr. Nazir made in this Court three weeks ago.

His Lordship—I perceive Mr. Nazir is in Court. Does Mr. Nazir object ?

Mr. Nazir—I do on very valid grounds.

His Lordship—Then Mr. Farran had better proceed and your objections can then be made.

Mr. Farran moved on the affidavit confirming the correspondence. The learned gentleman then proceeded to read the correspondence which had taken place between Mr. Nazir and Mr. Turner and specially dwelt on the solemn nature of the contract Mr. Nazir had made.

Mr. Nazir—I made the agreement and am perfectly willing to carry out my part if the agreement is fairly carried out.

His Lordship—The contract is certainly binding and the offer Mr. Nazir made reflected great credit on that gentleman.

Mr. Farran complained of the way the estimates were made, and that the accounts had been rendered to him "as per certificate," but that he had received no certificate, and that he was requested to furnish particulars, but no particulars were furnished to him. He considered the estimates extremely unfair. All that he required was, an impartial arbitration.

His Lordship—I think the fairest way will be for Mr. Nazir and Mr. Campbell to make an appointment to go over the theatre together, when Mr. Campbell can hear what Mr. Nazir says. The matter was accordingly adjourned for three weeks to allow of such an appointment being made. The costs were reserved.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

A GENERAL meeting of the proprietors and shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report and statement of accounts and to elect officers for the ensuing year, was held yesterday at the offices of the Bank, when there were present :—J. Thorburn, Esq., (Chairman), W. Maitland, Esq., Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq., Varjeevandass Madhevdass, Esq., Cursetjee Manekjee Setna, Esq. Tribhowandas Nundoo Bhoy, Esq., Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, Esq., Ardesir P. Setna, Esq., Bhicajee Nowrojee Pallonjee, Esq., Captain C. White, N. R. Chichgar, Esq., Pallonjee Framjee, Esq., N. C. Sawyer, Esq., A. D. Saunders, Esq., B. Ratanjee Mody, Esq., H. R. Cormack, Esq., Mirza Abdul Hoosein, Esq., Eduljee N. Setna, Esq., J. T. Hathornthwaite, Esq., Chunilal Sakulchund, Esq., Wm. Wood, Esq., Framjee D. Petit, Esq., Ardesir J. Cursetjee, Esq., Muncherjee N. Banajee, Esq., Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Esq., Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Esq., Visbhukundas Atmaram, Esq., Cowasjee H. Chinoy, Esq., and Damodhur Hirjee, Esq.

After Mr. W. Fraser, the secretary and treasurer, had read the report, a copy of which has already appeared in our columns, the Chairman said :—

Gentlemen, before moving the adoption of the report which you have just heard read, and which I have no doubt, all of you had carefully perused before coming here, I propose making few observations of a supplementary and explanatory character on the operations of the Bank during the year under review as disclosed by the accounts lately circulated amongst you. It will not be necessary for me to detain you very long, gentlemen, as the task before me is happily a lighter and more agreeable one than fell to the lot of your last year's Chairman. Although the past season has not been what I would call a money making one for the Bank, the average rate of interest throughout the year on short loans on Government paper not having exceeded 5½ per cent., the reported increase in both our exports and imports indicates that the Presidency is rapidly recovering from the disastrous effects of the famine years, and I think we may, if favoured with a success of good average seasons, look forward, with some degree of confidence, to more prosperous times. I will now turn to the balance sheet, gentlemen, as, by going through it with you, I will be able to throw a little more light upon the position of the Bank, and the operations of the past financial year than it is possible to do in a formal report. I will take the statement of affairs first and will begin with the debit or liability side of it. The *Reserve Fund* is the first item to which I wish to draw your attention. The fund, you will recollect from the particulars given you by Mr. Mowat last year, is invested in Government paper and a loan guaranteed by Government. *The Public or Government Deposits* held by the Bank averaged 52 lakhs for the half-year ending 30th June last, as against 57 lakhs for the corresponding half of 1879. Those balances are, as I dare say, most of you are aware, of a very fluctuating character. On closing the accounts now before you we held 120 lakhs less of Government money than we did on the same date last year. *The other or private deposits* to the marked increase upon which your last year's President drew your attention, have gone on improving throughout the year. On 30th June 1879 we held, in round numbers, 150 lakhs, while the accounts upon which I am now commenting, exhibit a total of 221 lakhs or an increase of nearly 71½ lakhs. *The Bank Post Bills*, amounting to Rs. 6,944 represent Bills issued at Head Office which had not been presented for payment up to 30th June. *The Profit and Loss account*, the last item on the debit side, I will deal with later on. Let us now turn to the creditor side of the account. In the first place you will observe the *Government Securities* held by the Bank stand at Rs. 46,94,195 made up of 22 lakhs held on account of the Reserve Fund, and Rs. 24,94,195 invested in Government paper and Port Trust bonds. Your auditors have informed you that these latter securities have been brought down at rates below their current market value. That this is so, I have satisfied myself by going through the figures. *The Loans on Government Securities, Port Trust Bonds, and Bullion* amounting to Rs. 61,33,689, are all in order. The next item, *is loans upon goods, metals, and other securities* Rs. 2,48,851. Gentlemen,—This item represents the balance of a loan of 3½ lakhs made on the security of bills for 4½ lacs drawn by the four mills which were under the management of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. on their Calcutta correspondents and accepted by the latter. The liquidators of the mills, as most of you are, no doubt, aware from the reports in the newspapers, raised certain technical objections in regard to the form in which the bills in question were drawn, and the objections were sustained by the High Court. Fresh proceedings to establish the Bank's claims against the four mills, are pending in Court, and claims will, it is believed, shortly be adjudicated upon. We understand that a case in which another Bank in this city is interested will shortly come before the Court in the matter of these liquidations for adjudication, and it is supposed that the decision in that instance is to come with our defeating a coin and attempting to pass the same. The matter was brought to their notice, and they declined to bring it before their superior officer in consequence of their having received an illegal gratification. They were each sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—At a sitting of the court before Mr. Justice Marriott yesterday, the undermentioned insolvents obtained their discharges :—Sorabjee Jamsetjee Mistree, an English writer, Rs. 722. Babajee Ramjee, a labourer, Rs. 581. Hajee Sulleman Esmail, a general merchant, Rs. 887. David Devlin, a guard, G. I. P. Railway, Rs. 1,856. Goolam Hoosein Ruszoolbhoy, a lock repairer, Rs. 1,282. Henry James Chatten, assistant station master G. I. P. Railway, Rs. 1,605. Mascoo Khamissa, Rs. 577. Mehmon Tyeb Arbi, a hawker, Rs. 2,218. Varjeevandas Dayabhoy, Rs. 1,144. Vonayek Wasudeo, a clerk, Rs. 5,195.

Messrs. James Thorburn and J. E. Sassoon be re-elected directors of the bank."

Proposed by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, seconded by Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, "That Messrs. H. R. Cormack and Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna be re-elected auditors of the bank, and the sum of Rs. 750 each be fixed as their remuneration for each audit."

Proposed by Mr. W. M. Wood, seconded by Captain C. A. White, "That the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the directors and officers of the bank for their management of its affairs."

A vote of thanks having been given to the chairman, the meeting terminated.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Chamber was held on Tuesday afternoon when there were present :—The Hon. J. N. Graham (Chairman), Mr. Campbell (W. and A. Graham and Co.), Mr. Heyer (Bell, Brandenburg, and Co.), Mr. Russell (Benn, Ashley and Co.), Mr. Tintner (Blaschcek and Co.), Mr. Symons (Finlay, Muir, and Co.), Mr. Sorabjee Framjee (Framjee, Sands, and Co.), Mr. Gaddum (Gaddum and Co.), Mr. Sedgwick (Killick, Nixon, and Co.), Mr. Moir (Lang, Moir, and Co.), Mr. Lyon and Mr. Beaufort (Lyon and Co.), Mr. Miller (Macdonald and Co.), Mr. Mackay (Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.), Mr. Roberts (Owen and Okell), Mr. Curjel (Punnett and Co.), Mr. Pallis (Ralli Brothers), Mr. Douglas (Ritchie, Steuart, and Co.), Hon. S. D. Sassoon (Sassoon and Co.), Mr. Kapp (Stieg, Solger, and Co.), Mr. Steine (Volkart Brothers), Mr. Richardson (Wallace and Co.), Mr. Kittredge, Mr. Hutton (Agra Bank), Mr. Mathew (B. B. and C. I. Railway Company), Mr. Barnett (G. I. P. Railway Company), Mr. Noble (Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company), Khursetjee B. Cama (Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company), and Mr. Parker (P. and O. S. N. Company).

The following reports were presented :—

THE FACTORIES BILL, 1880.

The following is the report of the Committee on this Bill :—

The Factories Bill, 1879, which was introduced by the Chairman on the 11th December last, has, after reference to the Select Committee of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, been withdrawn, and the Factories Bill, 1880, now submitted for the opinion of the Chamber, substituted for it. The main features of the new Bill remain as in the original measure. The Bill is made applicable to the whole of British India. (2) The distinction between two classes of persons, namely, "children" (*i.e.*, persons under 12 years of age), and "young persons" (*i.e.*, persons between the age of 12 and 16), has been abandoned, and the amended Bill deals with one class only, namely, "children," which it defines as persons under the age of 14 years. (c) The minimum age of employment is fixed at 8 years. (d) The Bill admits of children between the ages of 8 and 14 years being employed for ten hours a day, including one hour for relaxation, but requires that they be allowed four holidays in the month. Your Committee desire to express their satisfaction that the Clause in the Bill of 1879 which proposed to make the Bill applicable only to those parts of the country to which it might from time to time be extended by the Local Government has been removed, and that the Bill as now amended will apply at once throughout British India. The Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General say that they think that it would be unjust and would moreover tend to interfere with the natural development of manufacturing enterprise in India if the factories of one Province were allowed to be subjected to restrictions from which those of another were exempt, and in this opinion your Committee thoroughly concur.

Your Committee, having carefully considered the provisions of this amended Bill, have now the honour to report to the Chamber upon those sections of the Bill which, in their opinion, should be altered or amended.

Section 2, *para.* 6.—Your Committee recommend that Cotton Ginning and Cotton Pressing Factories be exempted from the Act. The work of a Ginning Factory is confined to four months in the year, as it is impossible to gin in damp weather ; the work of a Cotton Pressing Factory is practically limited to about six months in the year ; and in the short period during which these factories are worked, it is of great importance to the cotton trade, which is subjected to keen competition from other countries, that cotton ginned and pressed should be hurried on to the port and shipped before the break of the S. W. monsoon, while the hands employed in these operations have generally no other means of subsistence than the wages earned by them while the factories are worked. Your Committee further strongly recommend that the word "child" in this paragraph should mean a person under the age of ten years, and that the word "ten" should be substituted for "fourteen" wherever it appears in this Bill. In the Bill as first Bill introduced in 1879, the Chamber considered it undesirable to make the Act applicable to persons above the age of twelve years, because at the early age at which young persons come to

greatly contributed to the success of the departments under his charge. Much has been done in the last twelve months in organizing and rendering efficient the various departments of the Trust, and it has been impossible to avoid heavy expenditure. At the same time no grants of funds have been carelessly sanctioned; and so far I believe liberality and economy have characterised the management of the Port Trust affairs. The danger to the trade which may at some future time be developed will, I am inclined to think, lie in a tendency to extravagance, and the inclination on the part of a board so constituted to nurse its revenue as though it were the income of realised capital and to increase or maintain its expenditure both on establishment and on objects supposed to be necessary. The efficient and unobtrusive performance of its duties to the public, and an ever watchful desire to make its requirements less and less felt ought to, and, I hope, will be the distinguishing characteristics of our Port Trust. Both at home and in this country great changes in the Government have taken place, and,on the whole, I trust they will prove to be beneficial to commercial interests. On Sir Richard Temple's departure your committee believed that they were correctly interpreting the wishes of the mercantile communities in following out the usual custom on such occasions, and presenting him with an address, thanking him for whatever efforts he had made during his tenure of office for our benefit Even if I could do so I would not wish to detract from Sir Richard Temple's popularity, and considering how enthusiastic the demonstrations were which attended his departure, it is a somewhat thankless task to say anything unfavourable of his administration. I feel, however, that I would not be discharging my duty if I allowed this opportunity to pass without protesting against the manner in which our remonstrances against the narrow gauge of the Rajputana Railway were invariably treated. No one objects to have his arguments fairly met and answered, but when we have found that our reasonable warnings have been disregarded and our protests have been quietly ignored, it would, I think, be false sentiment to allow one gentleman to carry us away into silent acquiescence. That a great mistake was committed from a commercial, a military, and an economical point of view is, I believe, generally admitted, and that before many years are over the line will have to be relaid at great trouble and expense and after much inconvenience has been suffered is considered by many to be inevitable. When it is considered that the saving of one lakh a year is equivalent to a spending power equal to the construction of thirty-four miles of railroad, the criminality of waste is brought home to our minds. Sir R. Temple's popularity was apparently of no ordinary kind, and his abilities and energy was undoubted, it has therefore always seemed to me the more incomprehensible that he should have failed to assist us in an agitation which cannot but have been congenial to his own mind. Almost simultaneously with Lord Lytton's resignation of the Viceroyship, errors in the financial estimates of the Military Department of unprecedented magnitude were discovered. Even after careful perusal of Sir John Strachey's explanatory minute, it is difficult to understand the blind confidence with which Government regarded a system of which this blundering has been the outcome. Great evils produce radical reforms, and while it is cold comfort to think that our past expenditure and future liabilities have been merely revealed, not creased, it is some consolation to feel that the attention which must in the future be given to this subject, will preserve us from the repetition of such a financial fiasco. In connection with this subject I think it is to be regretted that Government when issuing the recent loan, did not take the public more into its confidence. Had it been known that this was probably only a forerunner of further requirements, tenders might perhaps have been at lower rates, but the moral gain which would have resulted from entire frankness in the matter would have been cheaply obtained. No Government ruling over British subjects need shrink from an explicit statement of its financial position. In view of the possible increase or readjustment of taxation, and in consequence of the subject having come before us indirectly, I hope it will not be out of place to say a few words about the cotton piece goods duties. A proposition to impose a uniform duty on all grey goods, *i.e.* to lower the duties on those goods which are at present taxed and to reimpose the same duty on those goods which now come in free has found some favour in Calcutta. This sounds fair enough, but I think those who are practically acquainted with the trade will agree with me that very great benefits have resulted to the consumers of these goods (and especially to the poorer classes) in consequence of the policy initiated by the late Government. It is an utter fallacy to suppose that the abolition of the duties on goods made from the lower counts of yarns merely meant a loss of revenue to the State, and a gain to Lancashire manufacturers and East India merchants. The whole benefit has gone to the people of this country who now receive a cheaper, purer and more durable cloth than they ever did before, and I trust that no such retrograde step as I have indicated will be contemplated by Government, but that they will carry to its logical conclusion the wise policy which guided their predecessors. The old idea of a registration fee has also been revived by Mr. Hope in the Supreme Council, but at the same time he repudiates any claims to its paternity. If it were purely a registration fee that was proposed for the collection and arrangement of statistical information, and if the fees levied were only to be sufficient for the maintenance of the department, I do not think any serious objection could be urged to it, but as at present proposed it would merely be a readjustment of the import duties, and ought if brought forward to be discussed on its own merits in that respect. The intimation by Government of the abolition of the Cotton Frauds Department and the removal of an irritating and unnecessary tax, must have given general satisfaction. I regret, however, that it is not proposed to entirely expunge from the Statute Book an Act, the necessity for which, if there ever was any, has long passed away. A new Act greatly modified, as compared with its predecessors, is to be introduced in place of the Act now abolished, but as far as I can judge the only good feature about it is that it will most probably remain a dead letter. In connection with this subject an expression of our opinion was desired by Government as to the future supervision of the ginning machinery in the Southern Mahratta Country, and the disposal of some new American cotton seed that had recently been imported. After consulting all those whose experience would assist us in forming an opinion, we forwarded to Government a letter which at the time was published in the local papers. Apart from the details into which I do not think I need enter, the unanimous feeling seems to be that if railway communication were provided the good results that have invariably attended the opening up by these means if other districts would certainly follow in the Southern Mahratta Country, and that enterprise and competition would soon exterminate the supposed abuses, and lead to the desired improvements for supervising, or initiating, which the Cotton Frauds Department has apparently existed. It would certainly be very desirable if some efforts were made by Government either to provide a useful railway, or to show that there are difficulties which cannot easily be overcome. I have heard those who ought to know assert the feasibility of either a line from Poona, via Sattara, Kolhapur, Belgaum and so on southward, or a branch from a point near Sholapur, via Beejapore to Belgaum and Dharwar, but whether there are the best or most practicable routes or not I cannot say. I should, however, very much prefer to see either of them taken in hand, than any encouragement should be given by our Government to the Goa-Marmagaum scheme. I say this from no petty feeling of jealousy that Goa may be developed and take trade from Bombay. Goa can never become our rival in any way, but the result would be that the produce of these districts instead of coming expeditiously by rail via Poona and contributing to the general traffic, would find its way to Bombay by a longer, slower and more uncertain route. What commerce requires from Government in such a district as the Southern Mahratta Country, and in fact everywhere else, is not interference with the people as to the quality or manipulation, but the judicious encouragement of all improvements, and the well-considered construction of roads, bridges, and railways, and the removal of all obstructions which prevent the free development of inter-communication. If Government look after these things commerce may be allowed to take care of the rest. As regards increased facilities to trade, I may here mention that your committee have addressed a letter to the Director-General of the Telegraph Department, proposing that some modification should be made of the present exorbitant tariff, and we have suggested that instead of the charge being as heretofore at the rate of one rupee for each group of six words, or part of six words, the rate for messages of four words should be eight annas, and that for every additional word in the message one anna extra should be charged. I am not prepared to say that this is the utmost concession which it would be politic to make, but it would be at any rate a step in the right direction. The only other subject I need refer to before proceeding to the discussion of the questions more particularly before us is the change from Saturday to Friday in the mail-day, which we have very strongly advocated. Somehow or other we have not found ourselves in such friendly accord with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce as we should like to be in this as in all other matters, and some of the Calcutta mercantile community try to attribute our views on the subject entirely to selfish motives; but while I quite admit that we are selfish to the extent of wishing to obtain for ourselves a less inconvenient arrangement than the present one, still we are open to hear any arguments that can reasonably be urged against our views. Last February at a special general meeting we resolved that as a Friday evening departure of the mail steamer from Bombay could seriously inconvenience no one, the Government of India should be respectfully requested to communicate with the British postal authorities, as we believed that the mercantile communities of England strongly objected to the existing arrangement. At the end of April we received a letter from the Director-General of the Post Office asking us how far a half-past ten o'clock morning departure of the steamer would meet the convenience of the mercantile community of Bombay. He proposed to arrange this by altering the hour at which the Calcutta mails would arrive here, and added that he believed the seven hours' detention of the mails in Egypt would be saved. He also hoped that we would regard a Saturday morning departure of the steamer as practically equivalent to a departure on Friday night. To this proposal we were willing to give every consideration, and we replied, asking whether the delivery of the mails in England would be expedited, or if the arrangement would merely result in a concession of nine hours to the P. and O. Company. His answer to this was that he thought that by the arrangement suggested the mails would be delivered in London earlier than at present by 15½ hours as 8½ hours would be gained in Bombay and 7 hours in Egypt. This reply appeared to us to be vague and unsatisfactory, for instead of having facts laid before us we were only told that it was thought that certain results would follow the proposed arrangement. We therefore decided to address the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and to ask what the difficulties really were which made Tuesday a less convenient mail day than Wednesday in Calcutta. In answer to this the Secretary of the Bengal Chamber stated that the Calcutta community objected to a Tuesday departure of the mails on the same ground as those on which the Bombay merchants had objected to Monday, and that owing to the nature and extent of their produce business, Tuesday would be a most inconvenient day. It is a pity we have not been told more explicitly what our objections were to Monday which are equally applicable to Tuesday. I am not aware of any. On the contrary I remember that when for a time the steamer did leave on Tuesday we found it a very suitable day as far as our comfort and the convenience of our business were concerned. The arguments advanced by the Bengal Chamber did not, therefore, appear to us very convincing, more especially as they had to be applied to the balance not only against our own interests, but also against those of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Glasgow and Dundee, and, I believe, I may also include London. The Chamber of Commerce of Dundee, a place which has a very large business with Calcutta and none with Bombay, sent a special deputation to urge the Postmaster-General that the mails should be despatched from here on Friday so great was the inconvenience to them of the present arrangement. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce sent a similar petition to the India Office as did also the Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham. Lord Cranbrook informed the Manchester deputation that as far as the India Office was concerned the question was quite open for the reconsideration of the Post Office. Lord John Manners, in reply to the Dundee deputation, acknowledged the grievance, but stated that it was not so much in his hands as in those of the Indian Government, but he hoped that the remonstrances being made by Bombay and other large mercantile communities would result in the desired change. The Indian Government, both as regards Calcutta and Simla, has distinctly stated that, as far as Government is concerned, there is no objection to the change. To Madras it will cause no inconvenience, and from no other quarter in India has any remonstrance against our agitation been received. Every mercantile or Government interest connected with India with the one exception of the Bengal Chamber is either indifferent or anxious of the change we advocate. I do not think that we have any wish that our interests should alone be considered, and if it could be shown conclusively that we were selfishly fighting for ourselves—and that the hardship to Calcutta would be great as to outweigh our own and all the other interests involved we would all try and make the best of it. But the Bengal Chamber has failed to make out any case, and under the circumstances we cannot but consider their view of the question one-sided and unreasonable. I trust on taking all these facts into consideration you will not think that we have gone too far in writing, as we have done to the Director General of the Post Office, and in forwarding a memorial on the subject to the Secretary of State for India. I may add that we have to thank His Excellency the Governor for the promptitude with which our letter to the Director-General of the Post Office was forwarded and for the strong expressions of approval with which he supported it. You will be disappointed to hear that in consequence of the practical working difficulties attending legislation on the subject, we have been unable to lay before you any satisfactory scheme for the compulsory registration of partnerships. On the several occasions on which this question has been agitated by the Chamber I do not think it was anticipated that the obstacles we should meet with would prove so formidable. Nor apparently did our solicitors foresee all the difficulties, for although they told us last year that it would be quite feasible to prepare an enactment which would be of great value and assistance to those engaged in mercantile business, nevertheless, after having actually dealt with the framing of an Act they confessed when laying it before us that the many practical working difficulties suggested by the principal provisions of the Bill would call for so many changes, that as it stood it would be useful only as a ground work for legislation,—not that the difficulties were insuperable, but that there are many which it would be hard to overcome, and which must naturally be found allied with a scheme, whereof the main principle is a compulsory one applied to a most intricate and delicate species of social relationship. In a memorial addressed to Government this Chamber expressed itself as being deeply impressed with the necessity of legislation, and stated that had there been a compulsory Act many of the frauds which had at that time occurred would have been impracticable, and from the fact that the object for which the Chamber advocated legislation was the protection of European houses dealing with native firms. I think it is sufficiently obvious that the scheme advocated was not for universal application, but here, as our solicitors point out, a great difficulty confronts us in respect of drawing a hard and fast line in a legislative enactment between ordinary partnerships which shall be registered and ordinary partnerships which shall be exempted. Seeing how influentially the two memorials forwarded to us last year were signed both by European and native merchants, and how urgently we were asked to deal with the question, both the general committee and the one especially appointed to consider the matter were impressed with the necessity of using their utmost endeavours to overcome all difficulties in the way of legislation, but after several protracted discussions we found it impossible to suggest any practicable solution of the problem, as to how the provisions of the Act might be confined to the classes for whom it was more particularly intended. It seems to me that we should act very cautiously in this matter. The exceptional character of the Act, and the complicated nature of the mercantile and petty trading classes which, it would affect, is enough to make us pause before advocating the adoption of legislation, which would introduce an elaborate registering machinery more or less costly, and to some extent vexatious, and the universal application of which would not unreasonably cause great dissatisfaction. At the same time seeing that there are occasions when merchants are tempted to shelter their fraudulent practices under the loose customs more peculiar to their own section of the community, it is a great evil that those who have trusted to the *bona fides* of their statements should feel that they have been helpless to protect themselves against such deceit. The difficulties of dealing with the subject are, however, now more clearly before us, and the whole question can at any time be taken up with much fuller information than has ever been the case before, and if any practicable measure can be suggested the committee will, I am sure, welcome the success of any one who may have been able to solve the difficulties. Asto the reports on the Trades-Mark Registration Act, the Factories Act, and the suggestion for Arbitration Committee, as they will all now be fully discussed, I need not say anything at present, and I only regret that I have been unable to put what I had to say into fewer words and to occupy a shorter time in saying it. (Applause.)

(To be continued.)

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 24th July, there were 161 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 19·5 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 179 deaths, and the death-rate was 21·7 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 1 from cholera, 40 from fevers, 31 from tetanus, and 9 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified: 3 non-Asiatics, 6 mixed races, 109 Hindus, 43 Muhammadans, and none of other races. The most unhealthy ward was Fenwick Bazar, with a death-rate of 38·3 per thousand per annum. There were no deaths in the Waterloo Street, Park Street and Bamun Bustee wards.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE NAINI TAL MURDER CASE.—Private Davey, 33rd Regiment, has been committed to take his trial at the next Sessions of the Allahabad High Court, charged with the murder of a hill-woman at Kalakhan, near Naini Tal.

THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK AT ALLAHABAD.—As exaggerated rumours have been flying about Allahabad regarding the cholera which has unfortunately visited this city in an epidemic form during the past week or two, it will be as well to assure the public that it has so far been of a comparatively mild description. Out of a population of about 145,000 within the limits of the municipality (exclusive of cantonments) only 300 cases have been reported from first to last up to Saturday evening last, or 2·1 per mille. Of these only 133, or 0·9 per mille, have been fatal. There have been only 43 deaths per 100 cases, being less than one person per 1,000 of the population. This cannot be called a very serious outbreak. We are glad, moreover, to learn that the virulence of the disease is slackening. We are glad also to learn that there is certainly an improvement among the troops; fewer cases and fewer deaths. The 2-22nd preparatory camp moved this morning to the old Rifle Range on the Cawnpore Line.—*Indian Herald*, Aug. 3.

MADRAS.

MILTON IN TAMIL.—We have received a Tamil prose translation of Milton's Paradise Lost, by the Rev. Samuel John, C. M. S. It is written in easy conversational Tamil, for readers almost or entirely ignorant of English, though it seems to us calculated to prove useful to students of more advanced attainments. The pamphlet is published at the S. P. C. K. Press, Vepery.—*Mail.*

THE DEATH OF THE REBEL LEADER.—Mr. Sweet, the indefatigable Assistant Superintendent of Police, has again brought himself to notice by closing the career of this notorious outlaw. Following doggedly in his track, he came upon him, and, firing, struck him on the wrist, when Taman Dora endeavoured to slip away, but a second bullet was soon lodged in his body, the veritable will-of-the-wisp disappearing mysteriously and evidently game for further series of hide-and-seek. Mr. Sweet, however, tracked him by the blood-stains on the ground, and, coming upon him, despatched him with a bullet, judging it prudent not to risk his getting away again.—Correspondent *Madras Times*.

GOLF AT MADRAS.—The monthly handicap prize was played for on Saturday evening, Mr. Sowden coming in the winner. Four couples started, and the links were in very good order, though somewhat baked in places, so that the driving was beyond the average, whereas the short game fell below it; the ground was very keen all round, the holes, except at the short hole, where a great improvement might be made by sweeping away the earth worm deposits which renders putting there ridiculous. The putting grounds themselves were all round in better condition than they have been for a long time. Some excellent hazards between the second and third holes have got filled up; they should be excavated again; and those between the eighth and ninth holes ought to be increased on each side of the true course, so as to compel straight driving. The Rev. Mr. Stevenson's play was as usual very steady; he was not driving in his usual style, but nothing could beat his short and quarter strokes. Some of the tee strokes of Major Gubbins were "prodigious." It is said he drove the third hole in one stroke, a feat quite unparalleled in the annals of the Golf Club. The handicapping, as usual, was very good, thanks to the Secretary, who, we regret to say, was unable to play owing to indisposition. After play the accounts for the half year were laid upon the table, "Under the Greenwood," and as it was generally considered the balance in favour of the Club is too much, a proposition was made to establish a Gold Medal. The Scores were as follows:—

Mr. C. Sowden	66	16=50
Rev. W. Stevenson	51	scratch=51
Mr. P. Stevens	57	6=56
Maj D. K. Guthrie	56	scratch=56
Rev. E. Sell	62	4=58
Mr. D. Sinclair	66	5=61
Mr. C. M. Smith	76	4=72
Major Gubbins	no return.	

—*Madras Mail.*

THE MAITLAND—BERESFORD CASE.

(Continued.)

AFTER the conclusion of the examination of the plaintiff, his counsel presented a petition to the court, urging that the petitioner was anxious to put on record an objection to the ruling of the court preventing him from explaining in his examination-in-chief his position during the time he (applicant) was in China as a merchant and agent for most of the leading firms in China, as he was advised and believed that the position he then held would greatly assist the court in form ing its judgment as to whether a gentleman who held that position could possibly have committed the offence, as stated by the defendant and have still been allowed to have occupied that position.

Mr. Turner, the counsel for the plaintiff, proposed to read the commissions under which Surgeon-Major Thorburn and Captain Hayes had been examined.

Mr. Cullen, witness for the defendant, was then examined—My name is Edward Vansomeren Cullen. I am a pleader of the Chief Court of the Punjab, resident of Simla. I have met the plaintiff in this suit. I know him. I met him at the Umballa races at the autumn meiting of 1877, about the end of October. I know the defendant. I met him there.

Q. Did you hear the defendant say anything to the plaintiff respecting his action and conduct?

The witness stated—I heard the defendant state something in effect that, "You had better go and take away or take off that card from the mantle-piece in the Hong-Kong Club." I don't swear that these were the exact words used, but they were to that effect. Most decidedly there was a reference to a card and to the Hong-Kong Club, and also to his (the plaintiff's) taking the card from there. I am certain of this. Subsequently to the use of these words I had casual but not confidential conversation with the plaintiff. It was a day or two after during that race meeting; and it was under these circumstances:—I was breakfasting at the Sirhind Club, as also the plaintiff. As far as I recollect, the conversation commenced by my making a remark on the lotteries the previous night. I said I thought that the scene was a rather rowdy one. Shortly after this the plaintiff asked me whether I had heard certain remarks, which he did not specify, and asked me whether they were libellous. In reply, I told him that I heard the plaintiff libelled on several occasions during the meeting, and I did not know to which particular occasion he referred. I instanced some of the occasions on which I had heard remarks made, which were defamatory, at all events not complimentary. I reminded him that on one occasion when the races were being run I heard him called a "damned liar," or a "bloody liar," publicly by Mr. Johnson. I don't know which adjective was used. The other instance was when some strong abusive language had been used by Mr. Tavanor in connection with a horse called Corone. I told the plaintiff that all these remarks which I had heard, if not true, were defamatory. These were the occasions I instanced. I understood the defendant's allusion to a card at China to refer to a remark I had heard two or three years before, that the plaintiff had got into some card mess in China. The story I heard was that he had been caught cheating at cards, or something of that kind, in China.

Cross-examined by plaintiff's counsel—I cannot tell from whom I heard the story. It was generally current. I heard it at Lahore at first. I can't say where in Lahore. I heard it the first time I saw Maitland. I can't say who told me of it at Lahore. I never heard anybody, except Lord William Beresford, accuse Mr. Maitland to his face about cheating at cards. I would explain that I do not hear Lord William Beresford in so many words charge the plaintiff with cheating at cards; but connecting his remark as to taking a card from the Hong-Kong Club, with what I had previously heard, I interpreted his remark to be an allusion to that incident. I have not the slightest personal knowledge about the charge of cheating at cards in China. I did not know Mr. Johnson well. From the knowledge I had of him I knew him to be a gentleman who invariably used strong language—I might say abusive language—when angry and excited. I can't swear anything from personal knowledge about a stake Mr. Johnson had in the Umballa races. To the best of my recollection I think Mr. Johnson bought horses at the lotteries for large sums of money.

If you had heard nothing about Mr. Maitland's conduct in China before the accusation brought against him by Lord William Beresford at Umballa, should you have interpreted the words to have meant cheating at cards?

A. Considering the tone of the defendant and the nature of the remark, I should think it was intended as a reflection upon the defendant's character. Otherwise it would have had no meaning. I think Lord William Beresford was angry at the time. I can't say whether he was excited with anybody else on that particular occasion or lottery, but I have seen him excited at other lotteries with other people.

Q. At the lotteries, during the Umballa meeting in 1877, had defendant any row with Mr. Tavanor?

The counsel for the defendant objected to the question being asked.

The court held that the question should not be asked, as it concerned the defendant's conduct towards another person.

Mr. Tavanor was an irritable gentleman under circumstances that excited him. Those circumstances were present at the Umballa meeting. I know Mr. Tavanor was a heavy gambler. I mean he had a very large stake at that meeting. I qualify the above statement in this manner. I can't say whether the defendant also had a large stake. I heard the defendant had bought horses at the Umballa lotteries, but I don't know what sums he paid for them. I have attended other race meetings. At this Umballa meeting in October 1877 there was more gambling than at any other meeting I have ever been.

Q. Were there not frequent rows at that meeting? Objected to by the counsel for the defendant.

The counsel for the plaintiff adds to the question the words "in which the defendant was concerned."

The defendant's counsel again objected to the question.

The plaintiffs counsel urges that as the defendant is basing his defence on an accusation which he made against the plaintiff at Umballa, that he has a right to cross-examine the witness as to the defendant's conduct at that meeting.

The objection was allowed by the court.

The witness stated—I cannot call to mind any instance in which a gentleman's visiting card has been put up on a board on a mantle-piece. I don't know the Mussoorie Club. I have been at the Wheeler Club once. I have not remarked a board for cards at that Club. There may be one.

Mr. Holmes, witness for plaintiff, cross-examined—My name is William Hern Holmes. I am a member of the B. C. S. I was formerly an Assistant Magistrate at Meerut. I am now on special duty at Mussoorie in charge of the excise of Cabul. I know the plaintiff and the defendant in this suit. I was in Meerut in the autumn of 1879. The plaintiff and the defendant were both there. I was not a Steward. I was a handicapper. I helped to arrange the weights the different horses should carry. The handicaps were made on Saturday, the 25th of October last. I was present with the plaintiff and the defendant at the lottery-room on that day on two occasions. The first occasion was some time in the afternoon, about 2 or 3 o'clock: on that occasion I remained somewhere about three-quarters of an hour. I observed the plaintiff. I went to the lottery-room with Captain Charsley Thomas and Captain Hayes, the other handicappers. Captain Charsley Thomas was also Honorary Secretary, and as such he took the handicaps to the head of the table in the lottery-room, and read them to the public. One of the handicaps was for all ponies. I observed when that handicap was read out the plaintiff was very much excited, and became most abusive. In fact, he did not stop abusing us, the handicappers, until we all left the room. He said they were "utterly unfair," "damnably unfair," and other words, all of which I don't recollect. In fact, he abused us continually for half an hour, so much so that I wondered the Stewards did not turn him out. On that occasion his action was not violent, inasmuch as he did not then threaten anybody. He was very much excited. One of the ponies in the race in which I assisted to prepare the handicap was the property of the plaintiff. He said this pony had been most unfairly treated. On that first occasion before I left the lottery-room all owners and ponies and horses intending to run gave in their acceptances of all the handicaps. The plaintiff was amongst the number. Eleven ponies out of 12 were accepted for; the 12th pony was (too ill to run, or he would have been accepted for also. The second occasion on which I went down to the lottery-room was after dinner, and between 10 and 11 o'clock that night I went down with the defendant. The first thing I observed on entering the room was the plaintiff, who was sitting close to the Honorary Secretary, and who (the plaintiff) was apparently in a most excited state. He was loudly abusing the handicappers and violently thumping the table with his fist. I had only been there about a minute when I heard him offer to fight the Honorary Secretary. He said—"I will fight one of the handicappers." I myself was standing behind the Honorary Secretary's chair, and the plaintiff looked up at me and said—"I cannot fight the other because he is too big for me." By the other he may have either meant Captain Hayes or myself, but he looked at me. Almost immediately after this defendant said to him that he would find a man of his (plaintiff's) own size to fight him. The plaintiff replied—"I am not going to fight a professional," meaning a professional jockey. Soon after this the plaintiff got up from the table and went and sat some distance behind the Honorary Secretary. He sat beside Mr. Darcy Thuillier, who was the only other person in that part of the room. I observed plaintiff stopping various passers-by and abusing the handicaps and handicappers to them. At last I thought it was time to interfere, as the Stewards did not seem inclined to do so. I had known plaintiff for some years, and had always been on friendly terms with him, so I thought he would probably listen to reason from me. I therefore went up to him and said—"Maitland, I want to speak to you." I added—"I think you are making a great fool of yourself by the way you are going on. You will make everybody think that you only gave that cup in the hope of winning it yourself." He said—"It is a lie." I at once caught him by the collar, and lifting my fist said—"I have a good mind to knock your head off." He hung his head down and said—"You are a bigger man than I am and you can do so if you like." I did not know what to do, and remained holding him by the collar. Whilst in this position the defendant came up and asked plaintiff what he meant by calling me a liar, and abused him for doing so. Nearly all the people in the room came up, and amongst them I recollect Captain Hayes coming up and asking defendant what it all meant and why he was abusing plaintiff. There was then general confusion for about five or ten minutes. Defendant amongst other things said to plaintiff—"Why have you come here? You bad better go to Bangalore." He also said—"Can you enter the Hong-Kong or Shanghai Club?" I forget which, to which plaintiff replied,—"Yes, I can." Plaintiff said—"I will fight either of you with pistols." He was asked to apologize, but did not do so. He was then ordered out of the room by defendant, who was one of the Stewards. He went outside, and there called out—"Thank you, my Lord, for your extreme kindness to me," or words to that effect. He said—"This is the second occasion on which you have treated me in this way." We all returned inside then, and as far as I know plaintiff remained outside. After the lapse of about five or six minutes Captain Hayes came up to me and said—"Won't you accept an apology from Maitland? He was in the wrong, and he will apologize now." I said—"Very well," and in a minute he returned with plaintiff, who said to me that he apologized for having said that "it is a lie." I said—"All right; I accept your apology on one condition, viz., that when you said that you were willing to fight us with pistols you had no intention whatever of doing so." He said—"Of course I had not." I then accepted his apology. At the time when plaintiff said "it is a lie," Captain Hayes was to the best of my knowledge, sitting at the table on the right of the Honorary Secretary. In addressing plaintiff I selected an opportunity when nobody was near except Mr. D. Thullier, who was sitting in the chair beside him. I considered there was a scandal, and endeavoured to prevent it privately by using the influence which I believed I had with the plaintiff. I am quite certain that the words which I have said I made use of to the plaintiff are correct. I never said such words to the plaintiff as the following:—"You are sorry you have given that cup because you have found you cannot win it. You never gave such a valuable cup before." Captain Hayes certainly could not have heard what I said to the plaintiff. He may have crept up behind my back. To the best of my belief he did not do so, because when the defendant afterwards came up Captain Hayes was not there. Captain Hayes talked a great deal. He did not say—"Mr. Maitland is a very weak man and Mr. Holmes is a very fine, powerful one." At the time the defendant spoke to the plaintiff, the plaintiff was up against the wall of the room—and not near the head of the table. To the best of my belief the defendant never spoke to the plaintiff again after he had apologized—not, on that or any other occasion, so far as I know. I never heard the defendant say to the plaintiff—"Come Maitland, I will toss you for ten tickets." I can't say that if the defendant had said so I would have heard it. I was walking up and down the lottery-room. After Mr. Maitland had apologized and when the lotteries were at an end he left the room. I remained behind, so did captain Haye's. Dr. Thorburn, the defendant, and Lieutenant Hopkins. I don't remember if there were any others. I don't recollect Lieutenant Boyd. I omitted Captain Charsley Thomas. These were all I recollect. There may have been others. There were few of us to the best of my belief. Mr. Garrett, Mr. Short, and Mr. Doyne were not there. We were all of us grouped together at one end of the room. Captain Hayes was opposite myself on the same side as myself. There were defendant, Mr. C. Thomas, Dr. Thorburn, who sat next to me, and Lieutenant Hopkins. We were sitting chatting, smoking, and drinking pegs. After some conversation Captain Hayes addressed us from the opposite side of the table, and said—"I think you fellows were very hard on Maitland." Defendant said—"Why do you say that?" To which Captain Hayes said—"What did you mean by your remark about the club in China?" Defendant answered—"What, have you never heard that he was caught cheating at cards in China?" Captain Hayes said—"I never heard such a thing up to this moment," and added—"You know I have hardly ever been in these parts for the last three years." Defendant said—"Well, I have heard it often enough. I only heard it the other day when I was going to Zululand." I am not sure whether he said he had heard it from some passenger in the train or ship. He also said—"Why, I charged him with it in the lottery-room at Umballa three years ago, and he then begged me to let him off." Hayes said he had never heard it. Lieutenant Hopkins was there at the time. We all talked, but don't remember whether he said anything about this particular matter. I am quite certain the words used by the defendant of the plaintiff were used in answer to a question put by Captain Hayes, as have mentioned. The defendant certainly did not say—"I wonder you have anything to say to that fellow Maitland. He was turned out of a club in China for card sharping, and is a general blackguard and sharper." I am quite certain he did not say—"I will get that fellow" (meaning the plaintiff) "kicked off the Turf." The defendant didnot say—"He" (meaning the plaintiff) "is a common blackguard and and card sharper." Neither did the defendant say to Captain Hayes—"I wonder at you knowing that fellow Maitland. He is a card sharper and general blackguard. You know he was turned out of a China club for cheating at cards."

The witness having been referred to the answer of Captain Hayes to the 9th interrogatory put to him commencing from the words "I wonder" and ending with the words "card sharper," said they were never used.

Witness continues.—The defendant only spoke about the matter once, and did not say the same to several others that he did to Captain Hayes. I did not understand that there was any other reason for the defendant making the statement he did then that he spoke in answer to Captain Hayes.

Q. Did you understand the defendant to speak of the plaintiff to Captain Hayes privately and confidentially, or publicly and slanderously?

A. I consider it was a private meeting, not a public one. We were all people who knew each other and were on friendly terms.

The witness having been referred to the 5th interrogatory administered to Dr. Thorburn, says that the statement from the words "Lord William" to the word "blackleg" is not a correct statement of what occurred.

Witness continues:—I think when the plaintiff was abusing the handicappers in the lottery-room the words "family party" were made use of several times. I made the handicaps to the best of my judgment. It is utterly incorrect to say they were unfair. Mr. Maitland himself, after the races had been run, said they were very good. The plaintiff's pony did not run in the race, although the plaintiff had accepted the handicap and the pony had been sold in the first lottery. Next morning the Honorary Secretary received a letter of apology from plaintiff. He called a meeting of the Stewards to ascertain whether he could accept the apology or not. They refused to permit him, and at the same time declined to accept plaintiff's cup. They gave another one of equal value, for which all the ponies, excepting Salta (the plaintiff's pony) were to run. This was on account of Mr. Maitland's behaviour at the lotteries. My action towards the plaintiff was not influenced by what I heard the defendant say of the plaintiff. My determination respecting the plaintiff was influenced by his conduct at the lotteries.

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